Weaver Notes (1/2)

Circa 1945 - 1950

Box 25 folder 26

524

F v 44 P 733 / 724 Trench 1 Level 4 Zone 1D

Sandy Pointe

Smooth sur

Tvl East Trench p 623

Reduced
pebbly clumps
laminated, crumbly

soft

gray

574

F^U574 0252 Trench I level 4 Zone B

Hammel

Atmos - oxidized on exterior & interior

Temper - large sort.

Walls - compact

Texture - coarse

Hardness - hard

Fracture -

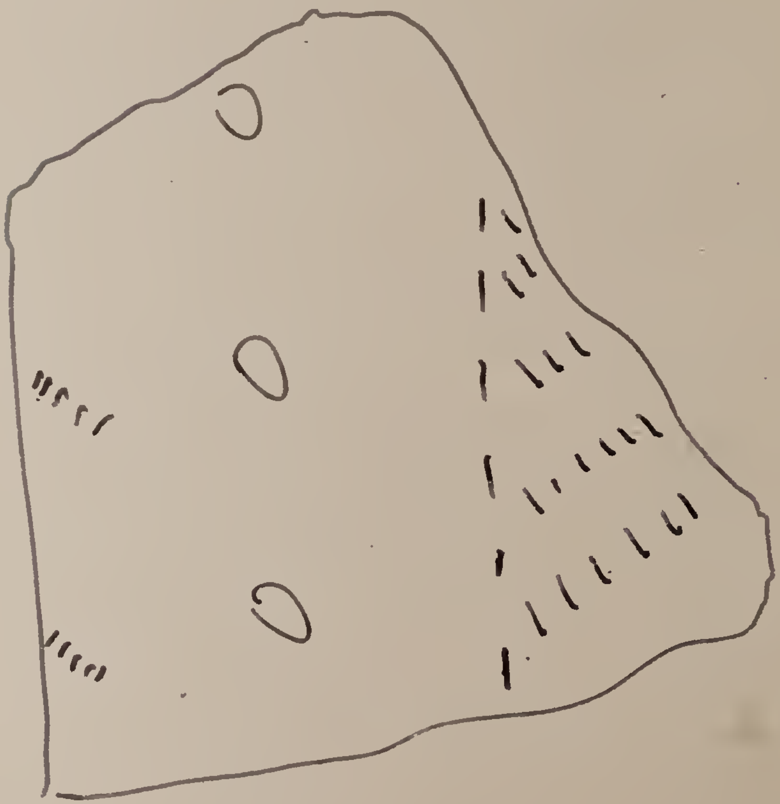
Color Buff

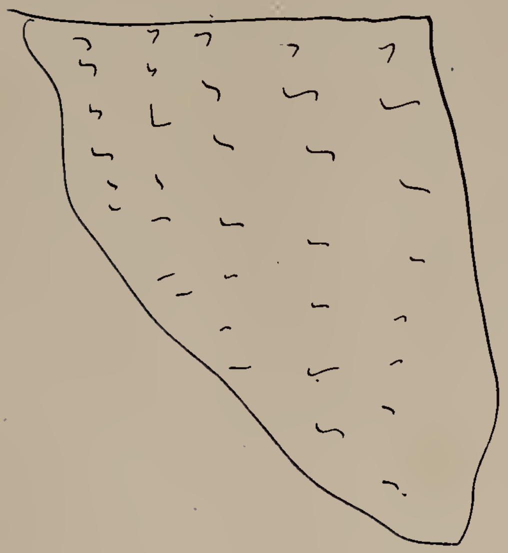
Surface - smoothed - (washed ?)

Decoration Deleted

Type Havana Zoned

RPM 3/4/47





589

F^U574 P 208
236
244
Trench I level 3 - Zone P.

Undesigned ~~[illegible]~~ on outside & inside very well rubbed
a little mud.

Temper - small grit.

Walls - compact.

Texture spaced

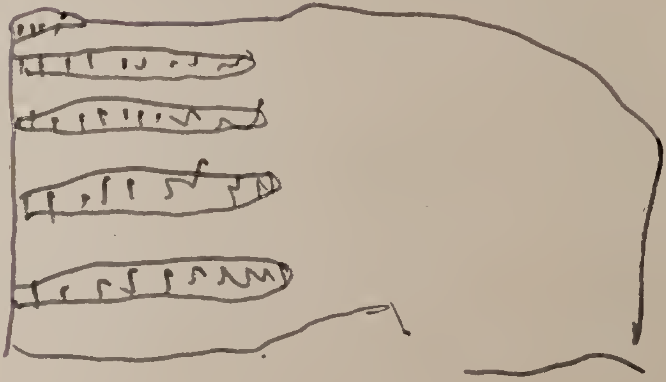
Hardness - hard.

Fracture - laminate

color . orange to buff.

surface . smooth

decoration dentate



F^U 574   P 251 (?)   trench 1   level 4   Zone A.

Reduced, slightly oxidized toward exterior
Temper - medium quartz in large amount.
walls - crumbly.
Texture - fairly compact.
Hardness - medium.
Fracture - laminated.
Color - gray.
surface smooth

decoration lacking

Hmm

R.S. M.   3/4/47

574 207 Trench 1 Level 3 Zone B

smudged slightly on exterior & interior
temper grit.
walls compact
Texture good.
Hardness - hard.
Fracture ?
Color - Buff to orange.
surface smoothed
Decoration dentate

[illegible]

574. p96 Trench I Level 4 Zone B

Reduced Atoom.
Temper - large grit.
Wall - compact.
Texture - coarse.
Hardness - medium to hard.
Fracture laminated
Color - Buff
Surface - Smooth (or worn ?)

Decoration dentate

England stamp

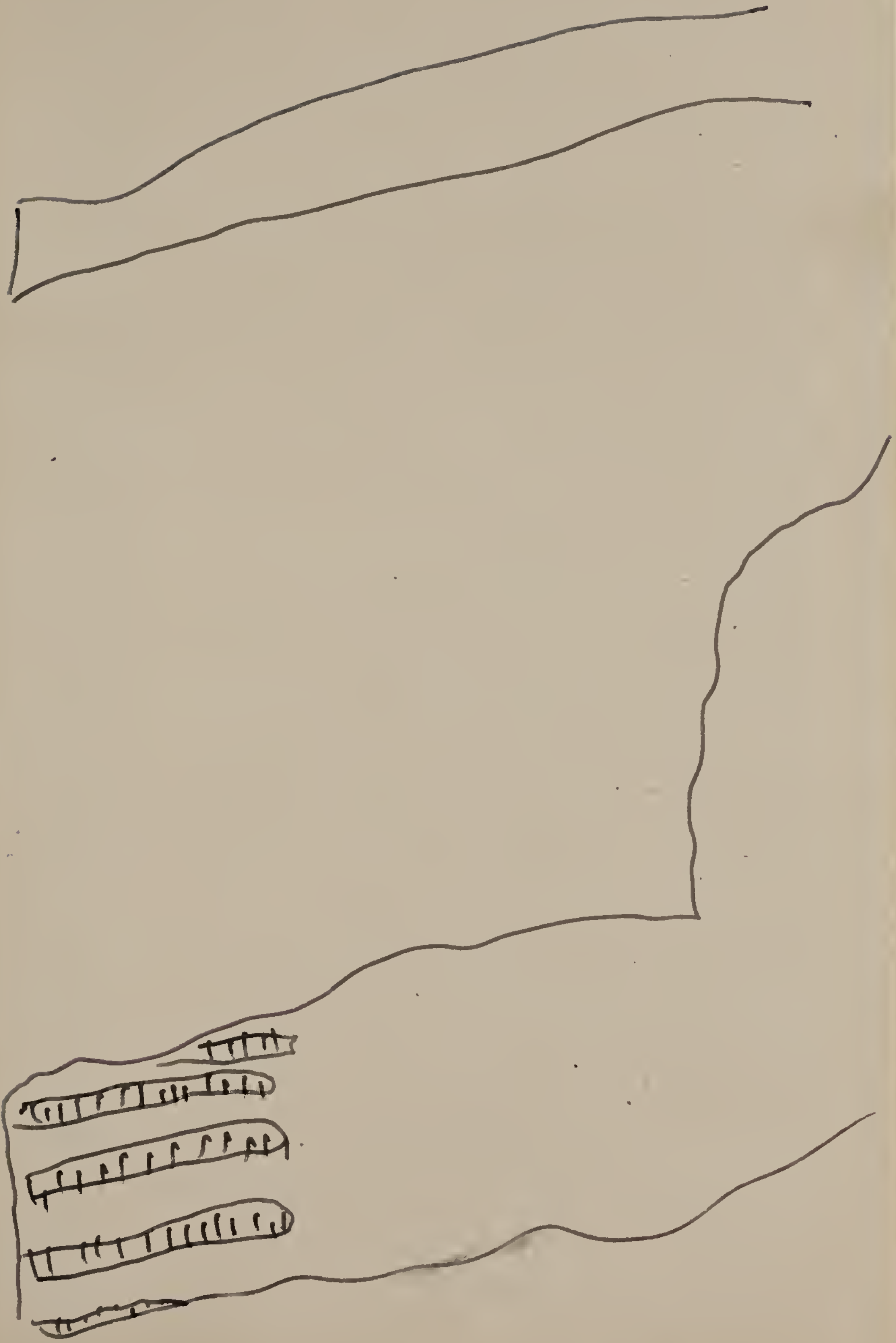
R.S.M.

FU574   P 45   Trench 1   Level 3   Zone B

Reduced.

Temper - medium crushed grit.
Walls - evenly.
Texture - coarse.
Hardness - medium - hard.
Fracture - laminated.
Color - dark gray.
Surface - smooth over corrugated

decoration - dentate



F574 P109 Trench I level 3 Zone B.

Oxidized ~~[illegible]~~ mainly exterior but some interior and reduced in centre.

Temper - coarse grit.
Walls - porous.
Texture - poor.
Hardness - good.
Fracture - laminated
Color - cream to Buff.
Surface - smoothed / some coil marks

decorate Dentate

Hummel

F° 574 P97 Trench I Level 4 Zone B.

Reduced inside vessel more oxidized toward exterior
Temper large grit.
Walls - crumbly.
Texture - coarse.
Hardness - medium to soft.
Fracture - laminated
Color - outside Buff, inside gray

Surface - smoothed

Decoration absent

R.A.M. 3/4/47

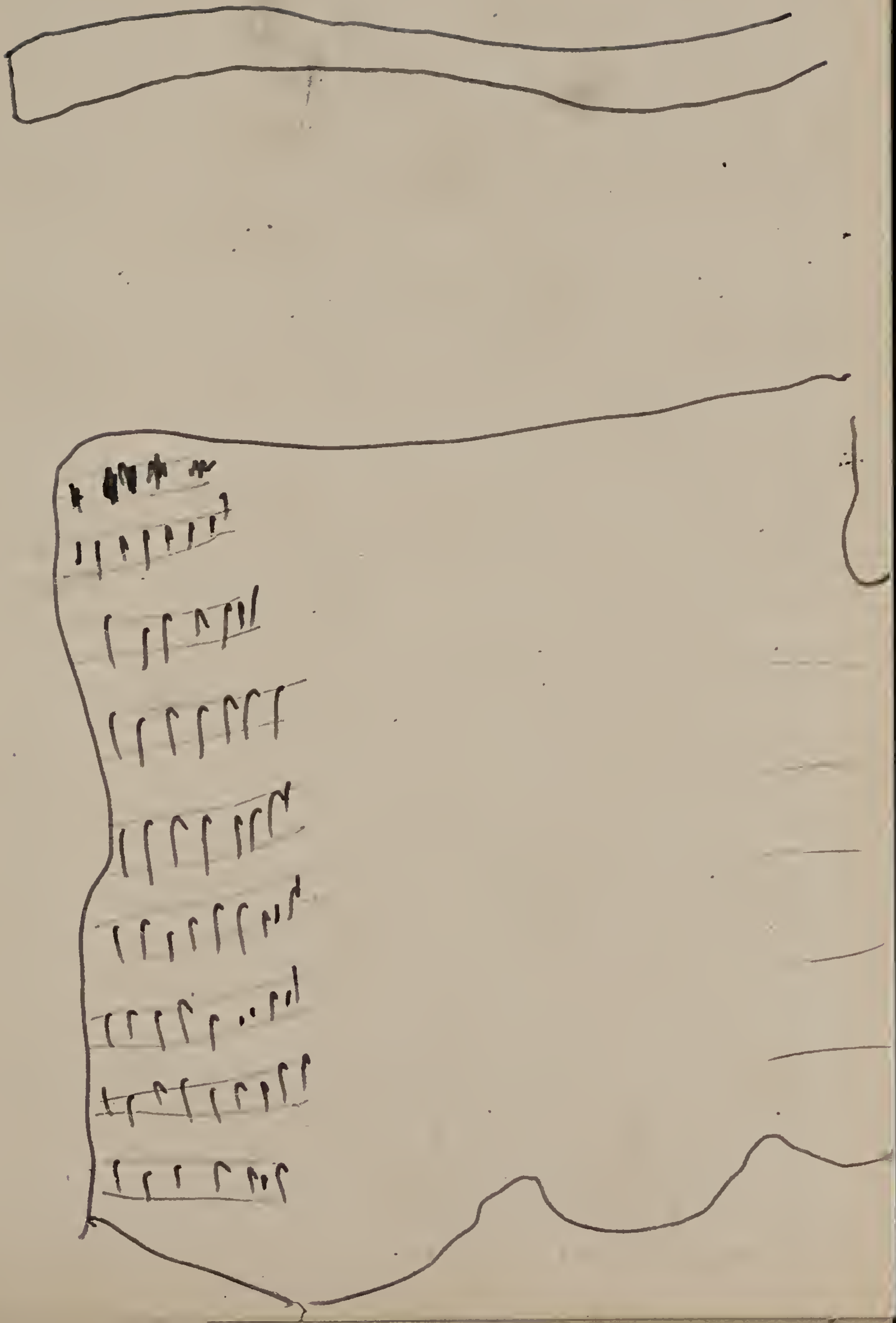
574 171 – [illegible]

Redwood.

Temper large

Flaky.

Normal (though [illegible]) approaches [illegible]

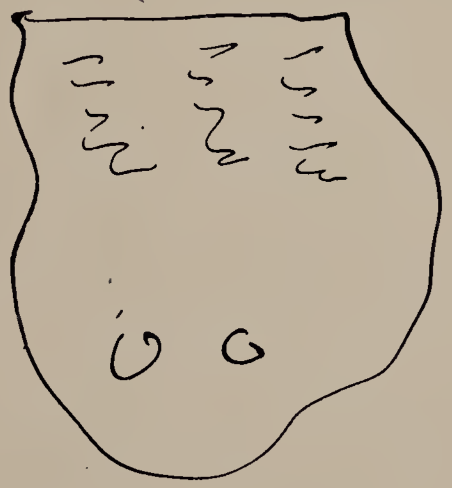


547 p 40, 214, 42, 219, 10, 45, 9, 41, 13 Trench I level 3 Zone B.

Oxidized on exteriors
walls compact.
texture coarse.
Hardness - medium.
fracture - laminated
Color - Buff to orange.
surface. washed (over [illegible]

Decoration by dentate

[illegible]



542

574 0158 Trench 1 Level 2 Zone B.

Rubbish.
sandy tempered

p 449 P892 2nd D

reduced

large granular leaves

574 [illegible] P1 - Trench 1 Level 1 Zone A

Reduced

Large part

Crumbly

Laminated

Surface smoothed

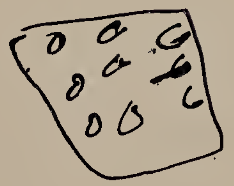
574 P3 Trench 1 Level 1 Zone A

Large Temper

poor. Dentate.

[illegible]

Tu 1



498

[illegible]

574 - P159 Trench 1 Level 2 - Zone A

Reduced.

Temper: large grit.
walls: - poor.
Texture: crumbly

Hardness - soft to medium

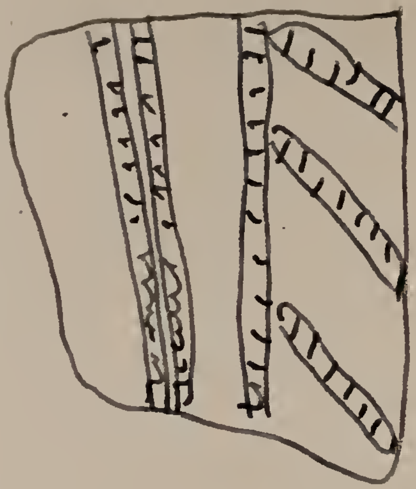
Fracture - laminated.

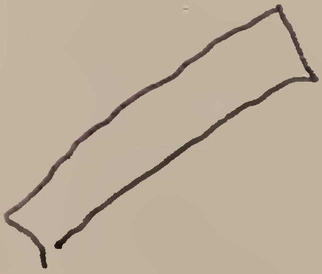
Color - browning / gray to Black.

Surface smooth

decoration: dentate

Hummel





574 - 843 Trench 1 level 3 Zone B

Reduced.

Temper small grits

walls - slightly porous.

Texture sandy

Hardness - hard.

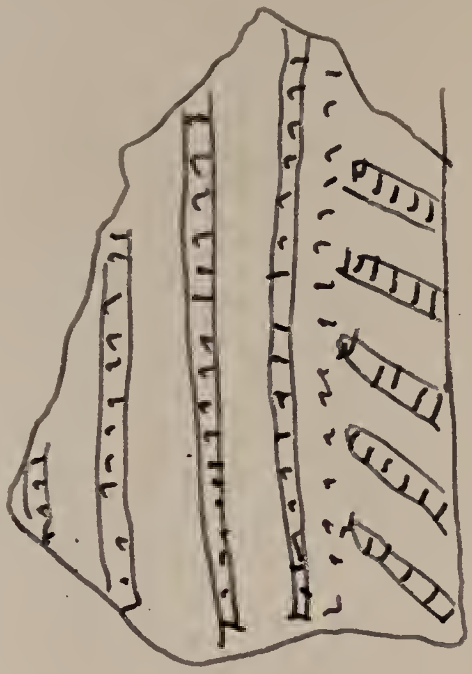
Fracture - ?

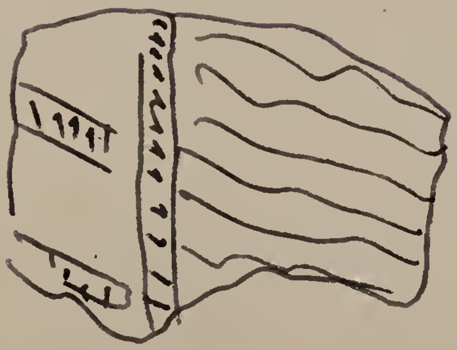
Color - gray to dark gray.

surface - ~~smooth~~ or wash

decoration dentate

Hammond Lamp





574 178 Trench 1 Level 2 Zone A

redware.
large pot

England stamps

560
120
~~90~~
~~60~~
~~120~~
~~60~~ 400
~~40~~
90
~~60~~ 80
~~60~~
90 1100
90
1010

1010
2
150 | 1
190 | 560
30 | ~~42~~
70
40
120
20
40 | 150
480 | 890
470
410

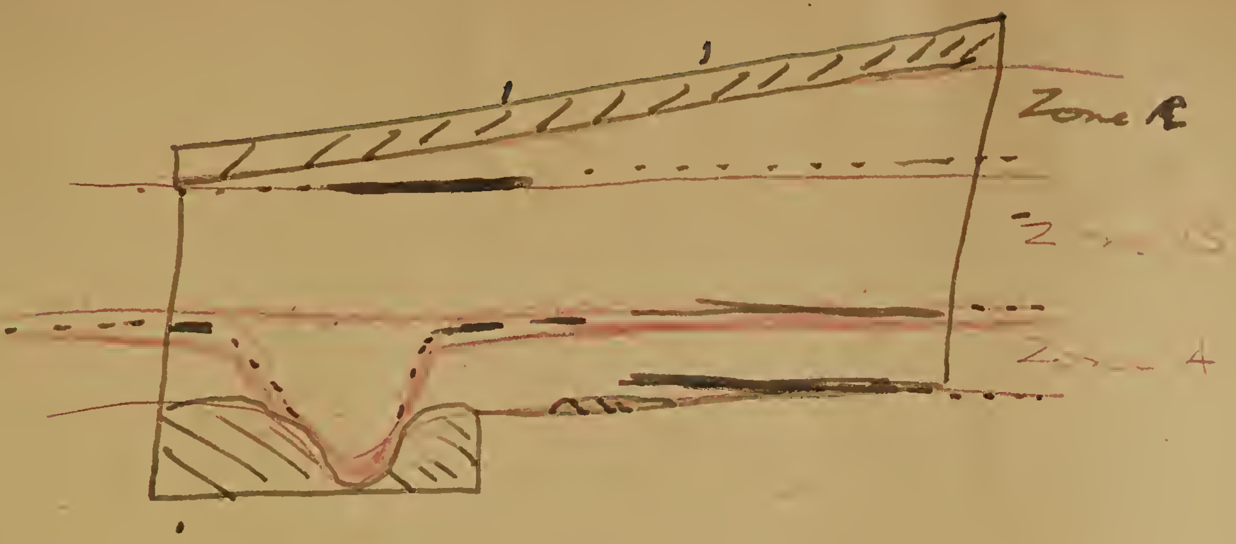
1420
1900
~~100~~
500 | 140
~~150~~ | ~~100~~
~~100~~ | 50
~~30~~ | 20
50 | ~~150~~
~~60~~ | ~~60~~
60
~~40~~
~~60~~
590 | 1060
590
470
690
70

2
700
~~150~~
30
100 | ~~50~~
90
120
100
1200

700 | 40
150 | 400
150
180 | 80
1180 | 520
520
760

70
420 | ~~160~~
~~560~~ | ~~120~~
~~140~~ | 100
150 | 1100
150
~~60~~ | ~~60~~
~~80~~
30 | ~~60~~
40
~~120~~
810 | 1200
810
390
70
320

Trench II



The final excavation at F^U 229 that I shall discuss was located 660 feet northeast of the Trench I and II. The cultural materials were rather different from those in the other portion of the site and it was extremely difficult to carry the grid system across the strongly ~~stake~~ square and use the large number of into this area. Therefore this portion of the site was number 229A. It consisted of 5 connected 5 foot square that were excavated in arbitrary six inch levels. ~~No cultural stratigraphic feature were~~ found, and the sample was to small at most arbitrary level a show tells. For the above reason the materials have been analyzed in ~~terms of arbitrary levels,~~ the whole site assuming that the cultural strata was layed down in more or less the same level ~~horizontally~~. This portion of the weaver site should be definately further tested.

The ~~ceramic~~ pottery type proportions ~~[illegible]~~ are the following

	Maple Mills	W. S.	W. C. M.	C. L. C. W. S	Wear Polish	Hor. Plain	H. A. V. S. M	Hor. Stamp	Hopewell Zone	Rocker Zone	Hernd Rockd	B. S. Incis	Total
all levels		12%	5%	23%	18%	18%	13%	1%	5%	3%	1%	1%	
~~level 1~~	0	23	10	46	22	21	27	3	11	7	2	3	21
~~level 2~~	0	20% (12)	7% (4)	27 (14)	19 (11)	10 (6)	3 (2)	x	5% (3)	3% (2)	3% (2)		36
~~level 3~~	0	15% (9)	5% (3)	26% (16)	13 (6)	11 (7)	17 (10)	x	6% (4)	1% (1)		3% (2)	60
~~level 4 & 5~~	0	3% (2)	5% 3	26% 16	8 (5)	13% (8)	25% (15)	5% (3)	6% (4)	6% (4)		1% (1)	60
													197

Summary

Trench I & II would appear to show Ninepipe wells, that weaver smooth ware appears in the late levels, that Clear lake decreases in the late levels, that cord wrapped stick ~~increase from early~~ reaches it maximum in the middle levels, that weaver polished and cord marked increase thru the levels. The other ~~ware~~ types (Hazard, Bake Zone, Horizon plain) are only minority ware that appear in the lower levels and disappear in the middle levels.

In ~~the~~ 229 A, the weaver ware ~~would appear~~ seem to all be on the increase while, the other, not have a minority ware, are all on the decrease plus the appears of the Hammel Rocker Type, plus the appears of the combined figure, indicates it
The following chart of

Trench 1 & 2

	H.M. C.M.	W. S.	W C.M	CL SWS	W P	HP	H C.M.	H St	Hxe Z	Bake Zone	Hamel Rocker	B.S. Trend	Total
Zone A	½% (3)	31% (189)	10% (61)	41% (249)	17% (103)	x (1)							606
Zone B		26% (123)	11% 98	49% 293	19% 110	1½ 7	x 1	¼ 2	1 4	¼ 2			598
Zone C		16% (75)	10 (45)	45% (206)	20% (91)	2% (9)	1% (9)	3% (14)	1% (4)	1½% (7)			459
~~X~~	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0
C229 A Level All levels		12% 123	5% 10	23% 46	11% 12	11% 21	13% 27	1% 3	5% 11	3% (7)	1% 2	1% 3	147
~~Level 2~~													
~~Level 3~~													
~~Level 4-5~~													
Types													Total

474 - 2 [illegible] disc

1 no [illegible]

2 significance of [illegible] [illegible]

3 Comment [illegible] - comparative [illegible]

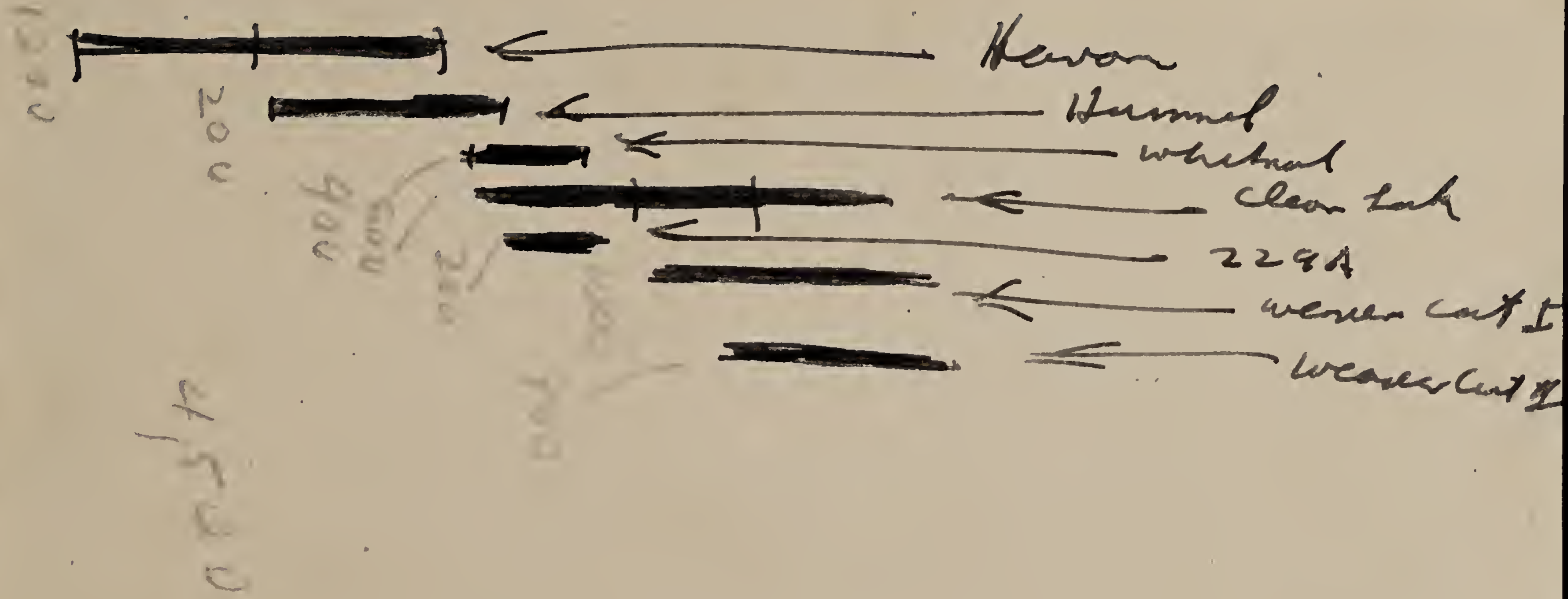
4 Study of plant sources - Hope for [illegible] sources

5 Cult material - not mentioned

1 -

2.

3.


Hummel
Clear Lake
229A
Weaver Cut I
Weaver Cut II

Weaver Channelled ----- 16

p. 74, p. 107(notch on outside) p. 69

p. 10, p. 1, p. 10, p. 1, p. 45, p. 91, p. 91, p. 91 p. 116

p. 116

p. 88, p. 85, p. 4, p. 58, p. 170 p. 137

p. 45 p. 181

p. 181

p. 158

p. 61

1
21
17
15
40
40
133

Weaver cord-wrapped stick impressed ----- 44

p. 71, p. 74, p. 112, p. 4, p. 4, p. 4, p. 72. p. 81(no decoration)

p. 10, p. 109, p. 10, p. 14, p. 4, p. 4, p. 1, p. 1, p. 24, p. 34

p. 31, p. 31, p. 21, p. 94, p. 48(pushed up from bottom)

p. 43, p. 37, p. 93, p. 91, p. 83, p. 183, p. 125, p. 74

p. 123, p. 93, p. 134, p. 134, p. 134, p. 34, p. 51, p. 166, p. 158

p. 158, p. 153, p. 31, p. 183

Number found	Economic and Artistic Complex(cont)
1	14. Antler projectile point
7	15. Split animal bone awl
3	16. Fish-spine awls
1	17. Split turkey leg awls
1	18. Whole bird leg awl

Pottery Complex

Since 1666 sherds were found having a consistent temper, paste, thickness and hardness - all falling into the Type 3A defined in Rediscovering Illinois, and also since there were 149 rim sherds of the same type it was decided to reclassify them into finer, more distinctive pottery types. For the present the 76 sherds which were not of Type 3A will be ignored. The classification for the most part was done on the basis of the rim, or lip sherds on which it was possible to see six pottery distinctions:

1. paste
2. hardness
3. surface finish
4. shape(as indicated by the shape and slope of the lip)
5. decoration
6. thickness of sherd.

On the basis of paste and surface finish three distinctions may immediately be made:

1. Those of excellent consistency fired to a pink color, having a hardness of about 3.5, with a smoothed almost polished surface finish.
2. Those of medium consistency, a gray or black color, hardness about 3, and with a smooth surface finish.
3. Those of poor consistency and cordmarked surface finish.

However, when the factors of decoration, shape of lip(shape), and thickness of the

vessel are taken into consideration it becomes apparent that the last two groups just mentioned may each be divided into four other groups. Thus distinctions may appear to be rather finely made, but I believe it is justified by important chronological aspects of the material(which will be discussed later). Note should be made here to the effect that making these fine distinctions is rather difficult on the body sherds.

Weaver Cord-wrapped Cylinder Ware

The temper is grit, and is present in small amount. The consistency is excellent. The ware is fired to a pinkish color and is extremely hard - about 3.5. The surface is smoothed, almost polished, although on the body there are sometimes seen traces of fine (narrow) cord marks which have been smoothed over. In thickness the ware is between .6 cm and .75 cm. The decoration is confined to the neck, and consists of impressions of a cord-wrapped cylinder. These impressions either are vertical or diagonal to the perpendicular. The rims vary from being ~~horizontal~~ vertical to being definitely outcurving. The body is rounded and the base sub-conoidal. The lips are usually rounded and there is a gradual thinning of the rim as it approaches the lip.

This type is based on 50 lip(rim) sherds.

Weaver Smoothed

The temper is grit of a medium consistency. The hardness is about 3. The thickness is about .60 cm. and the color is a gray to brown. The surface is smooth. The rim is vertical to incurving and the lip will often have a small fold on the outside. Decoration, when it occurs, is confined to notching of the outside of the lip. The area immediately below(1 cm) the lip quite often appears to turn up vertically due to the thinning of the rim on the inside adjacent to the lip. Bodies are globular and from evidence based on the curvature of the bases were probably not conoidal.

This type is based on 23 rim sherds.

Weaver Channelled

The temper, paste, and surface finish are the same as the above. The only difference being that these sherds are usually less than .5 cm thick. Color varies from pink to gray to black - tho the latter is usual. The lip is rounded or flat, and there is a thinning of the rim as it approaches the lip. The rims are vertical, having a shallow channel on the interior and a slight bulge on the exterior.

This type is based on 17 lip specimens.

Weaver Cord-Marked

The temper is grit. The consistency is fair, and hardness is between 2.5 and 3. The color is brown to black. The surface is cord roughened by [illegible] [illegible] cords. The thickness is about .75 cm. Decoration is rare and when it occurs it consists either of vertical lines or of lip notching. Usually, however, the lip is rounded and the area immediately below it on the outside is thickened (either by a folded over area molded to the surface or by actually using more clay in that area). The rim is outcurving, bodies as bases subconoidal.

18 rim specimens were used defining this type.

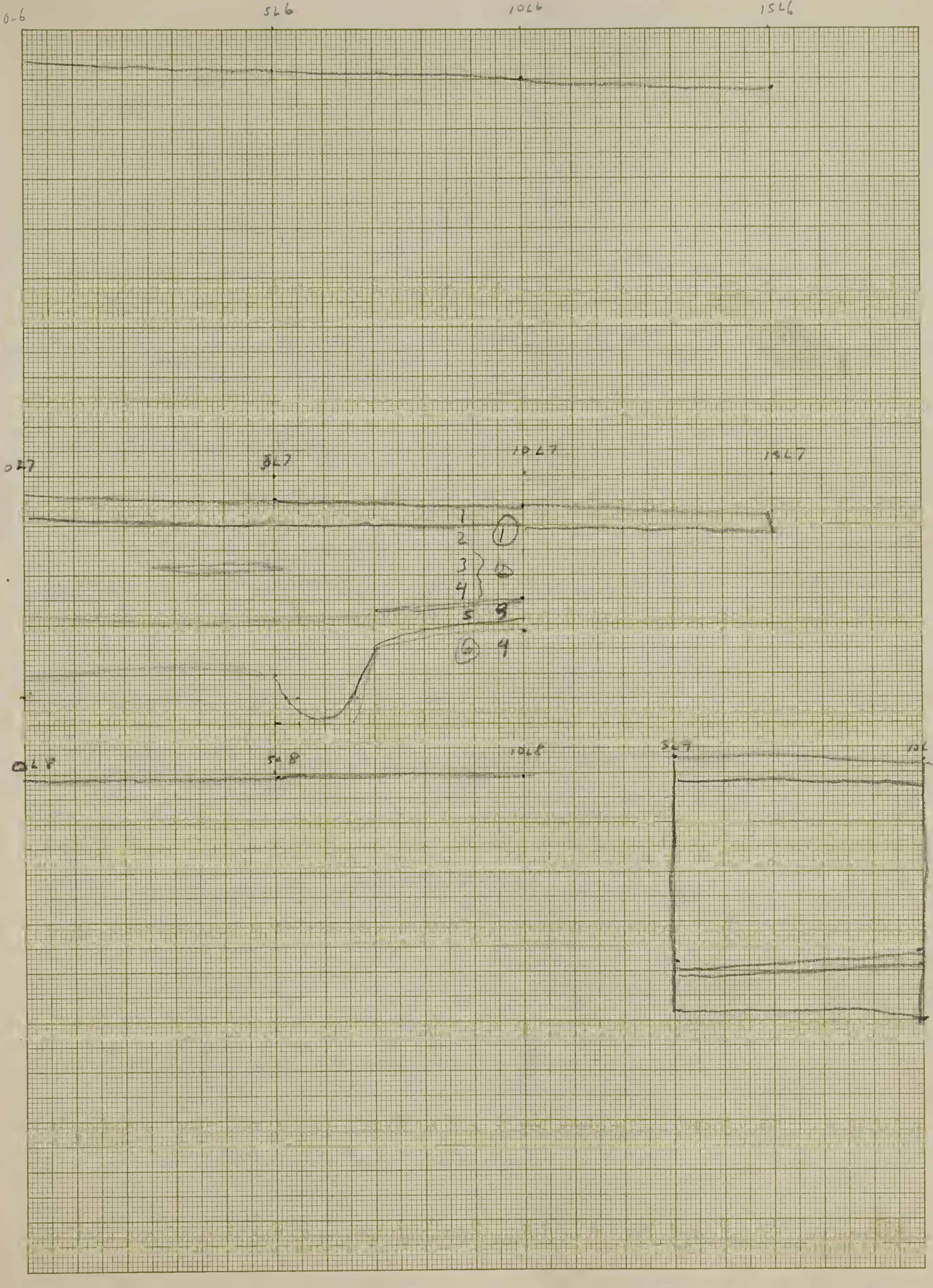
Woodland Cord-marked

The temper, consistency, color, thickness, hardness and surface finish are the same as the above. The decoration is by punching, cutting or side-notching the lip. Lips are usually rounded. The rims vary from vertical to incurving.

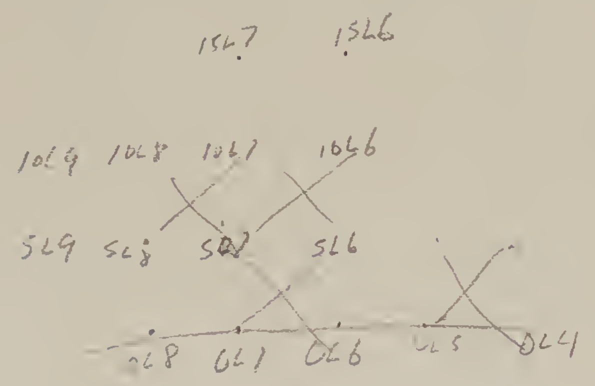
This type is based on 31 specimens.

Other pottery-types found

Of the 76 remaining sherds only 31 show decoration, while the other 46 are body sherds of a paste, temper and thickness that make them readily distinguishable from the Weaver materials. The real importance of these sherds is chronological and this will be discovered later. For the present I will merely list the kind of other types found in order of quantity found:



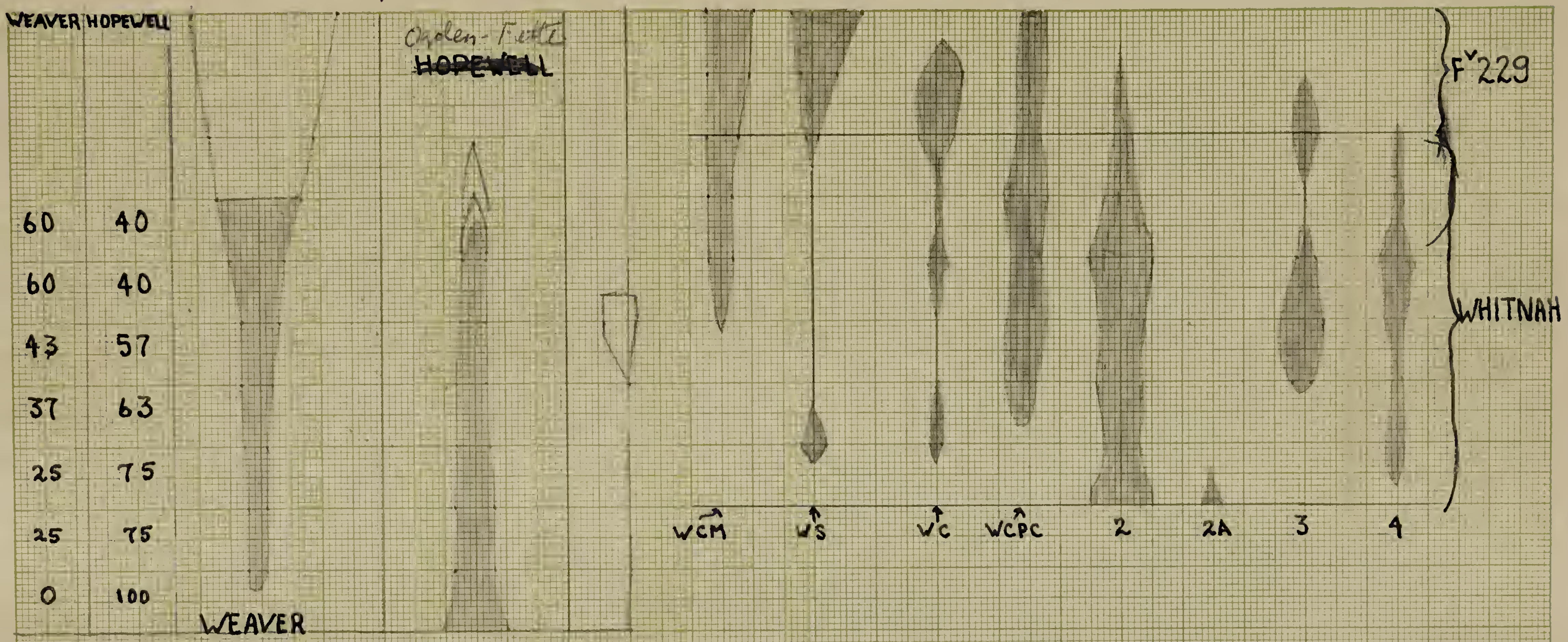
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO., N. Y. NO. 358-14
Millimeter, 10th lines heavy.
MADE IN U. S. A.



Form No. 996—10 Millimeters to Centimeter
AMERICAN PAD & PAPER CO., HOLYOKE, MASS.

Whitnah

Combined - Weaver + Whitnah



LEVEL ↓ / TYPE →	WCM	WS	WC	WCPC	2	2A	3	4	1
2	//	/	/	//	//		//		
3	/			///	/				
4	//	/	//	//	𝍸 /		//	////	18
5	/	/	/	////	2/2//		𝍸 /	//	10
6			/	//	2 ////5		/	/	16
7		/	/		/			/	
8					///				

FIELD BLANK FOR SKELETAL MATERIAL.

Field number:
Museum number:

I. GENERAL DATA

Date discovered:
Discovered by:
Exposed by:
Removed by:

Numbered by:
Photograph numbers:

Sketch (over) check here:

II. STRATIGRAPHICAL DATA

Type of soil above burial:
Evidence of being intrusive:
Depth in relation to datum plane:
Depth below surface of mound:
Location (in square #):
Triangulation:

III. ETHNO-ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

Type of burial:

Position: A. Right arm:
B. Left arm:
C. Right leg:
D. Left leg:
E. Trunk:
F. Head:

Posthumous shifting of bones:

Associated objects:

General description of burial:

IV. OSTEOLOGICAL DATA

Age:
Sex:
Posthumous deformation:
State of preservation:
Bones broken:

Bones absent (or present):

Pathology:

Measurements and observations on bones in a poor state of preservation (before removal):

Neumann. 8-19-1930

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO BOOKSTORE, NO. 2020

FIELD BLANK FOR SKELETAL MATERIAL.

Field number:
Museum number:

I. GENERAL DATA

Date discovered:
Discovered by:
Exposed by:
Removed by:

Numbered by:
Photograph numbers:

Sketch (over) check here:

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Type of soil above burial:
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Depth in relation to datum plane:
Depth below surface of mound:
Location (in square #):
Triangulation:

III. ETHNO-ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

Type of burial:

Position: A. Right arm:
B. Left arm:
C. Right leg:
D. Left leg:
E. Trunk:
F. Head:

Posthumous shifting of bones:

Associated objects:

General description of burial:

IV. OSTEOLOGICAL DATA

Age:
Sex:
Posthumous deformation:
State of preservation:
Bones broken:

Bones absent (or present):

Pathology:

Measurements and observations on bones in a poor state of preservation (before removal):

Neumann. 8-19-1930

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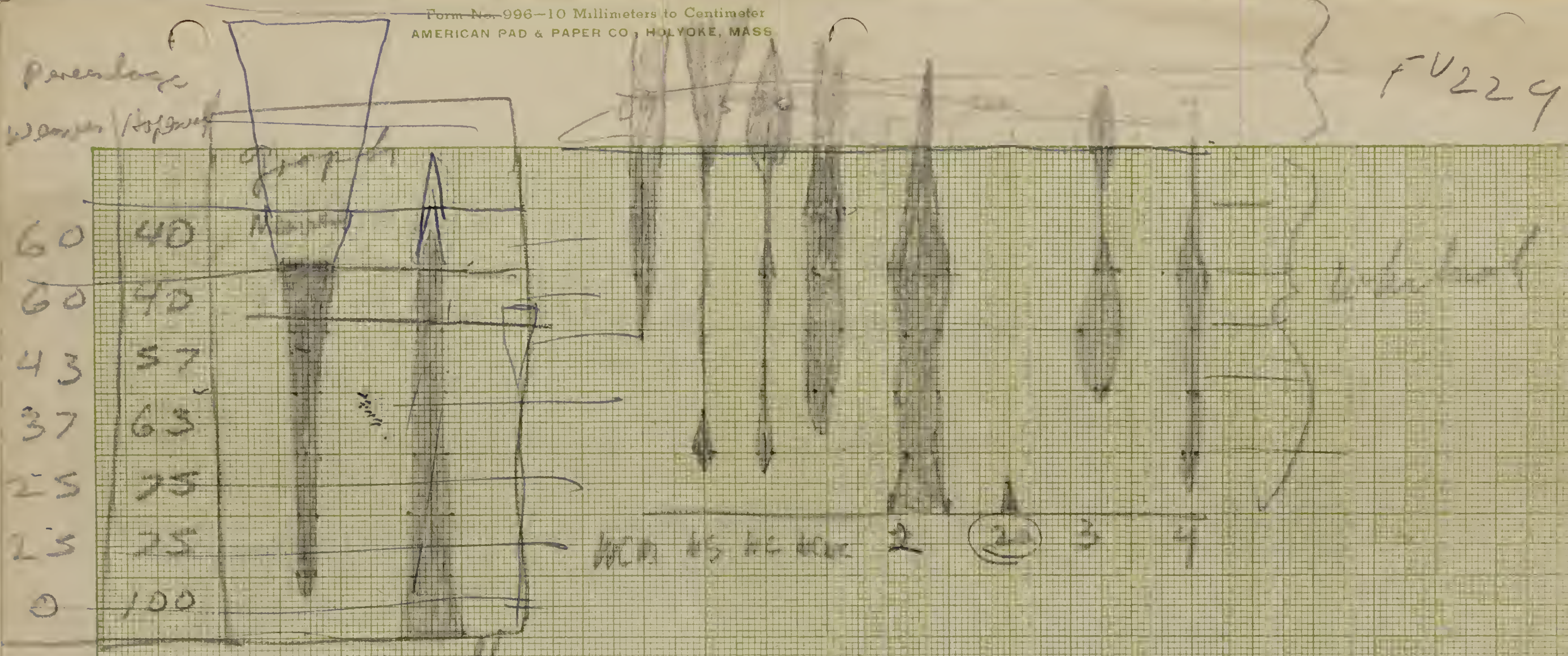
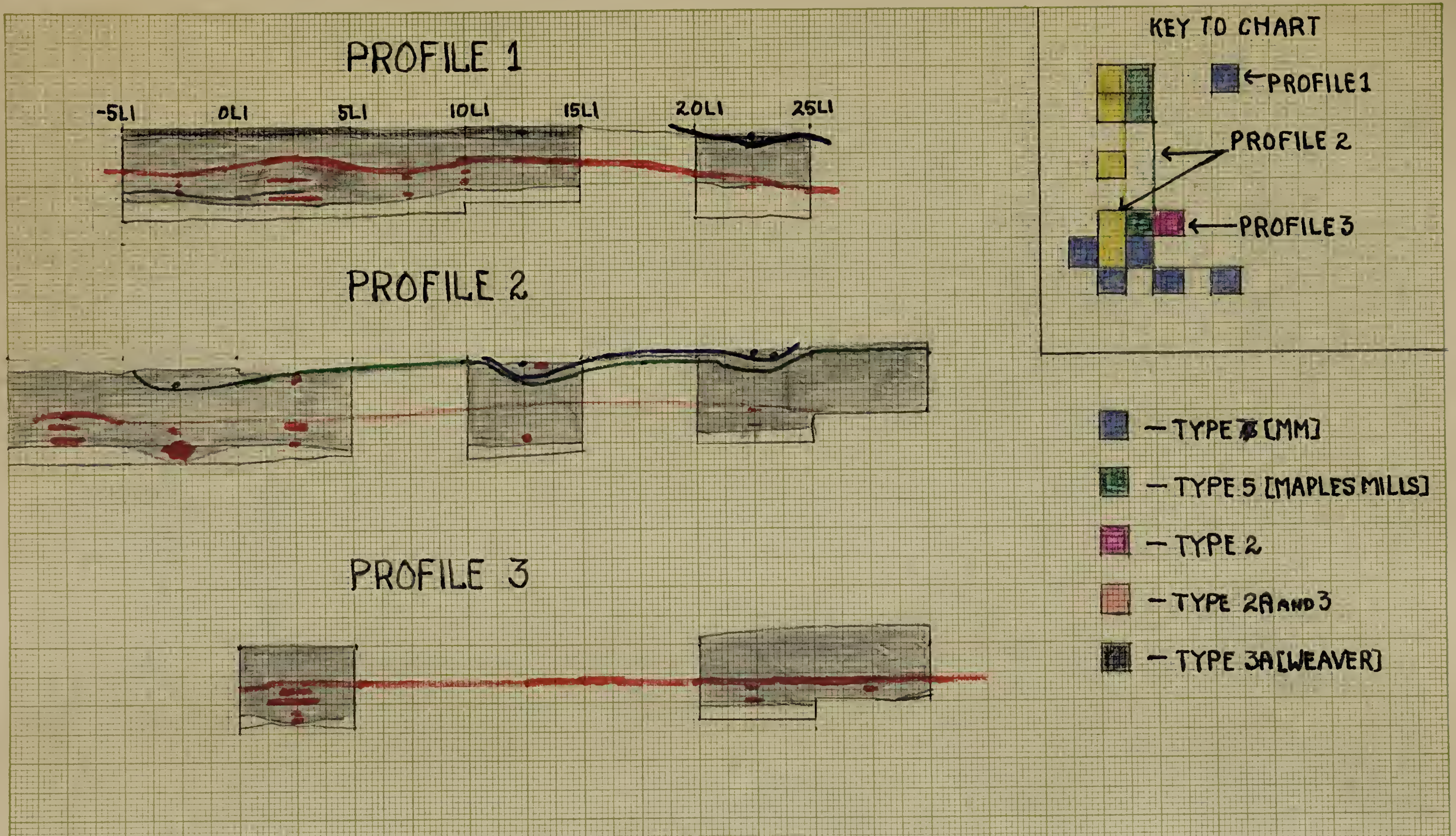
FV224



WCM	WS	WSWC	WCPC	Type 2	Type 2a	Type 3	Type 4	Type 1
11	1[illegible]	1	11	11		2		
1			3	2				
2	11	11	11	111111		11	1111	18
1	1	1	1111	2/2/1		11111	21	30
		1	11	2 1111 5		1	1	16
	1	1		1			1	
				3				



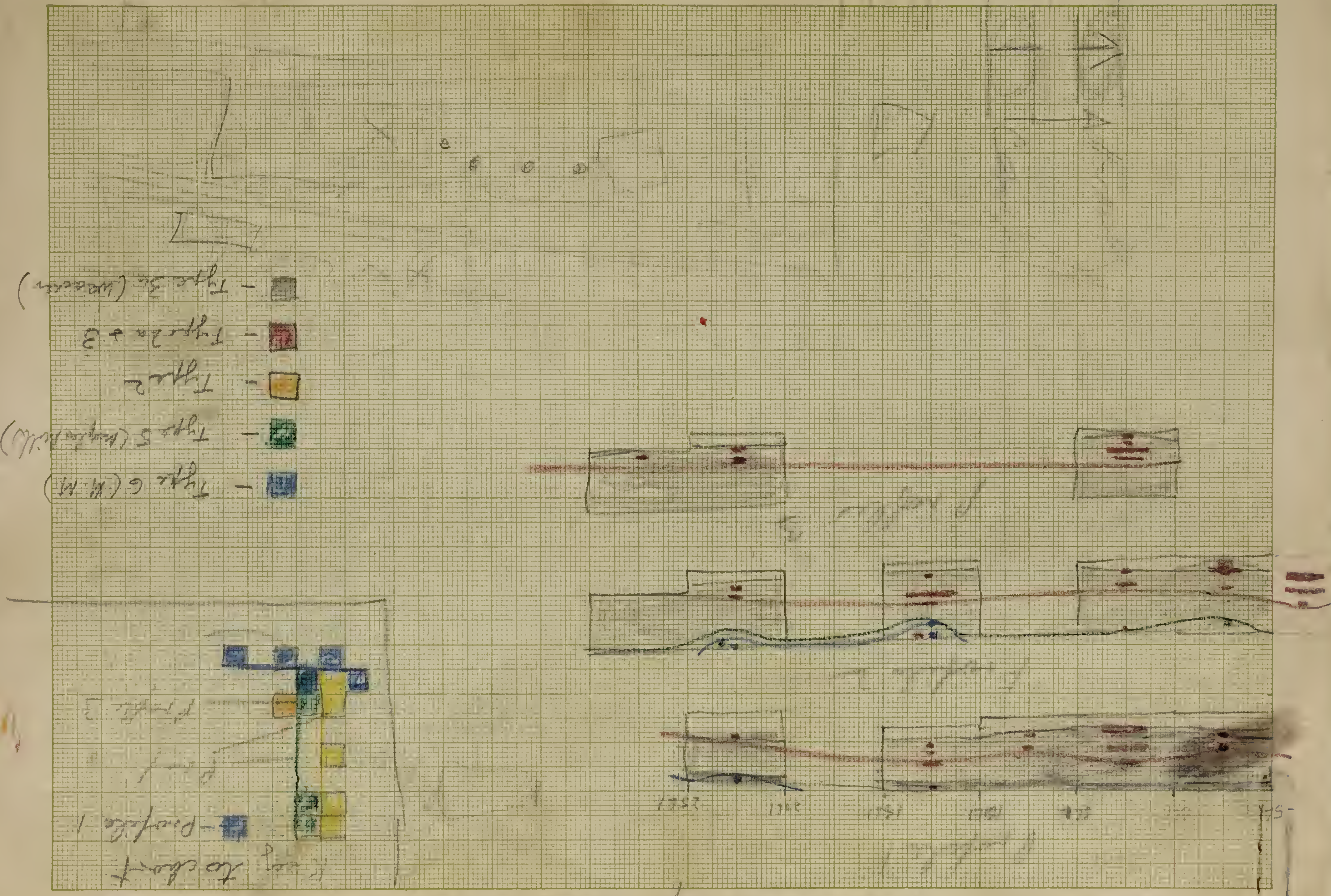
DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE SHERDS

Form No. 996—10 Millimeters to Centimeter
AMERICAN PAD & PAPER CO., HOLYOKE, MASS

Form No. 996—10 Millimeters to Centimeter
AMERICAN PAD & PAPER CO., HOLYOKE, MASS.

31

Anson Simpson



The Weaver Site

R.S.MacNeish

The Weaver site was excavated with a specific purpose in mind - not so much to find archaeological materials per se, but to discover the culture complex of a certain group that had been here at one time holding a defenite sequential position in the Eastern United States chronology -the Middle Woodland period. From comparative work done by the author it had been found that in numerous areas in Illinois there was a cultural complex which existed between Hopewell and Mississippi times which was possibly ancestral to the Late Woodland foci. Examples of this may be seen in the Carbondale area, where the Raymond focus occupies this position and appears to be ancestral to the Late Woodland Dillinger focus; in the Jersey County area - where the Knight Mound materials are stratigraphically above Hopewell remains and below the Late Woodland Jersey Bluff focus materials; in the Jefferson County, Mo. area where the Festus focus appears stratigraphically to be about this time period; and in Pope and Massac Counties of Illinois, where Lewis seems to be of this same period.

The method for the selection of this site was roughly as follows. Bearing in mind the pottery and artifacts of other Middle Woodland cultures the materials from the surveyed areas(sites) of Fulton County was examined and the amateurs in that area were questioned. Finally, on the basis of the above information, three sites were selected as possibly being Middle Woodland sites: Clear Lake, the Hagan site and the Weaver Site. The Hagan village site, according to Dr. James Griffin was exceedingly small so stratigraphy was doubtful though it was possible that the burial complex be found; the Clear Lake materials seem to be village materials that were possibly deposited in aeolian deposits and thus both these sites were eliminated. However, the Weaver Site, though inconvenient to get to and with only Hopewell mounds offered some possibilities. First of all a large creek ran through the site and offered a crossection of

the village site. The cross-section indicated that the refuse at its maximum depth was five feet deep and that materials picked out of the bank indicated that there were possibilities of stratigraphy of Hopewell, an unknown Woodland like much of the other Middle Woodland materials and Middle Mississippi. For the above reasons it was decided to excavate this site, which is designated in the University of Chicago Survey as $F^{v}229$.

Digging was done here at the site at three different times. The first excavation saw 10 squares opened and a number of features were found. In Square OL6 in the northeast corner of the square a layer of ash was found as well as evidences of fire(a shallow, round, burned area). This is designated "floor" and the associated materials are P4, M5, A6, P7, M8, A9. In this square basic soil was reached at about 45 inches, though the square was continued down to about 48 inches. In OL4 no features were encountered with the exception of a post in its exact center. The refuse disappeared at about 52 inches. In squares 0-0, OL1, OL2 - a floor was found at 31-34 inches below surface. Thus levels 5 and 6 in each of these squares brought forth materials on this floor: P45, M46, A47, P91, P123, M124, A125. Extending down from this floor were five posts which were in a straight line and (have pit subdivided -?)*

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* - see original notes on this and wherever this diacritical appears subsequently. The handwriting in question is unclear.

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fire pit. Also, in Square 0-0 a refuse pit extended down from this floor. Basic soil in these squares was encountered at about level 8, or between 30 inches on the east and 50 inches on the west. In the other squares no feature was encountered though a mass of rocks was found in the southeast corner of 5L1 and occassional* posts were found in 0-20 and 10L2. Depth at which basic soils were encountered are as follows(these depths are an approximation as they were taken from the surface by a tape.)

5L2 - 40 inches

10L2 - 53 inches

5L1 - 38 inches

0-10 - 33 inches

0-20 - 42 inches

During the second period of excavation three squares were excavated. It rained during part of this excavation so all squares were not completed and profiles were difficult to make. In 5L2 an ash floor was encountered at 3 feet of depth (put*) more of this floor. Floor 3 was in 5L6. Basic soil was encountered at roughly 49 inches though few materials were found in the bottom foot of the refuse. 5L1 was dug and the rest of firepit II(found in OL1) was found, but no more postholes could be discerned. At a depth of 36 inches Floor 2 was found. Basic soil was struck at about 46 inches. At a still later date OL7 was dug 1.5 feet down. The purpose of digging this square was to find the rest of floor 1. At about one foot depth a small streak of ash did show up but nothing further. This streak showed only in the north --- -----* of the L7 profile of square OL7. It extended out from this profile only about 2-3 inches. P187 and A188 were the materials found in this floor.

On the following pages are a series of profiles and floor plans. Some of these profiles were drawn from measurements taken in only [redacted] one corner. Also, the exact slope of the ground is not known accurately as a Brunton compass and tape measure were the only instruments available. One of the features, the five post holes deserves comment. When first observed it appeared that this represented a curved wall of a house, but further observation plus the problem of the post hole in OL4 lead me to believe that this is a straight wall of a rectangular or square structure.

Accompanying these profiles and floor plans will be the catalog of the materials. This catalog gives the specimen numbers, the appropriate square, level and materials. At present these materials are in closet 6, drawers 40-47 in the Laboratory of Anthropology at the University of Chicago.

Analysis of Materials

The checking of the materials from one level to another revealed that the site was homogeneous. The sample is of a fair size so differences in artifacts would be noted by this checking. Another factor to be remembered here is that of the 1797 sherds found, 1666 belonged definitely to the so-called 3a type(96%). Thus, I believe the following list to include the traits of one culture unit, i.e. the traits of a particular time period of Woodland Culture.

Number found	
	Architecture and House Life
1	1. Oval shaped trash pit
2	2. Sub-conoidal fire basins
1	3. House made by sinking large posts(6" diameter) about 2' apart. The small section of the house found indicates either a rectangular, square or oval house (not round)
	Ceremonial Complex
1	1. Rectangular gorget
1	2. Elliptical 3-hole gorget
2	3. Possible pieces of the bowls of clay pipes
3	4. Small shell beads
	Military and Hunting Complex
	1. Projectile points - Type Ppl.
4	stemmed, contracting from the base
1	stemmed expanding from the base
5	notched, diagonal with straight sides
1	stemless triangular
2	side notched
1	corner notched

Number found		
		2. Projectile points - Type Pp3
		(These are not true types though, as they do not seem to be made of flakes, but rather are small projectile points shaped in the technique of Pp1.)
	1	straight stemmed
	1	side notched
	7	indeterminate
total:	23	

Economic and Artistic Complex

Number found	Item
4	1. Small flake knives, single cone on concave faces and three or four on convex, thin and is shaped in the cross-section of a tear-drop.
13	2. flake scrapers
2	3. hafted scrapers
3	4. Scrapers; large and flat on one side, convex on the other, leading to a snub-nosed cutting edge - snub-nosed scrapers. Are round, in a general flat shape.
1	5. Large, oval shaped knife
1	6. 1 anvil stone
1	7. Hammerstone
2	8. Sandstone choppers
	9. Pecked and polished square based celts
	10. Chipped and polished square based celts.
	(9 and 10 have been found by D. Wray, not by the present author, but Weaver's son has also found such.
1	11. possible small triangular drill?
4	12. Double pointed drill made from split bone awls
3	13. Worked antler tine

The Traits of the Weaver Focus

A brief survey of comparative materials in the area of site F^{V}229 reveals no materials that have a similar total culture complex. However, forgetting the wider comparative method and using a method long established(and one giving many successful results) in the Southwest we can establish the total culture complex of the Weaver Focus.

As one may recall in the Southwest, at Pecos, a sequence of well defined pottery types was made and then, in terms of these pottery periods the total culture of each Anazazi period was established. I propose to do much the same thing. As will be proven shortly the Weaver material stratigraphically occupied that period between Hopewell and Mississippi times. Not only was this true, but the Weaver people(or if you will, the Weaver period) had four pottery styles which were dominant. These finely defined pottery types may be considered diagnostic of the time period of the Weaver occupancy and of the Weaver people themselves. Therefore, when a site is shown to have these Weaver diagnostic traits and also is shown to be of roughly the same time period we feel safe is assuming that the second site is undeniably related to the first. Also, if that site compared is found to be lacking diagnostic traits or has traits of other periods aberrant* (?) to that manipulation the case for connection is further established.

Now, to compare the Middle occupation of the so-called Central Basin burials of F^{O}14. As may be noted these burials are between the Red Ochre period and the Middle Mississippi period. Roughly of the same period as either the Central Basin or the Weaver materials which we are dealing with.(i.e. they are both of roughly the same period). The pottery with these burials consists of 5 specimens which were classified as being: 1 Type 1; 1 Type 5; and 3 being either Type 2, 2A or 3A. These sherds are numbered as follows: 1971, 1630, 1642, 1629, and 1661. Reconsideration of these sherds reveals that classification is in part incorrect - i.e. insofar as the description of the one sherd classified as Type 1 is concerned.

The so-called Type 3 sherd is not that but Weaver Cord-Marked in consistency, paste, hardness, folded over lip and rim shape. Two of the sherds classified as 2, 2A or 3A are definitely Weaver Cord-Wrapped Cylinder and Weaver Cord-Marked on the basis of hardness and paste. The other sherd defies classification. Further analysis of the field notes reveals that other sherds were also found with the middle burials and were not included in the report in Rediscovering Illinois. These sherds are: 1617-2; 1580-2; 1657-1 1663 and 1691(not found). These may be classified as Middle Woodland Cordmarked(the first 3) and Weaver smooth(1663). Also found in the mound was a hammerstone and 3 projectile points. One point is the same as the narrow-bodied diagonal point so prevalent at the Weaver Site while the other two(A.82 and 89) are straight stemmed and similar to Weaver points. Further, the burial complex found in this level includes group burials, bundle burials and rock layers. A survey of the other Central Basin sites in Rediscovering Illinois reveals that such traits are not to be found in the Central Basin Phase. On the above basis I believe that the burials are definitely not of the Central Basin Phase, ? Aspect, Marlon Focus and that on the basis of the only true linking diagnostic trait(the Weaver pottery types) and the projectile point found in this level that these burials are part of the Weaver trait complex.

Further confirmation of this conclusion is that D. Wray who excavated the burial mound on the bluffs above the Weaver Site found a very similar burial complex as well as Hopewell burials. Photographs and ground plans of these materials are being prepared.

The establishment of the Weaver Focus

On the basis of the previous materials I believe that the Weaver Focus can be established. F^{v}229 component, because of its homogeniety offers the majority of the traits found in the complex and the remainder of the traits of this complex(the burial complex) may be found at the middle level of F^{o}14. That these

two components belong together may be ascertained by the homogeniety of the pottery found at both sites and on the basis of the similarity in projectile points.

Trait Complex of the Weaver Focus

	$F^{V}229$	$F^{O}14$(middle level)
Architecture	x	
Ceremonial	x	
Artistic and Economy	x	
Military and Hunting	x	x
Pottery Complex	x	x
Burial Complex		x
		x
		x
		x
		x

Maples Mills
↑
.
.
.
Weaver(degenerate Hopewell) - pre 3A
↑
Hopewell(pre 2)

Stratigraphy at the Weaver Site

As stated previously the Weaver materials were, for the most part, homogeneous - however, the inclusion with the remains of the Weaver materials of aberrant forms(in terms of sherds) required explanation. Therefore, the stratigraphic position of each foreign sherd was plotted. Since the total number of Weaver sherds was so overwhelmingly larger than the number of foreign sherds I shall lump the foreign sherds into their appropriate cultural units. Since Type 2A, 3 and 4 are considered as being ~~Hopewell~~ Ogden-Fette Focus sherds I shall first show in percentages the amount of Hopewell sherds found at each level and the percentage also of Weaver rim or decorated sherds. In this way I find that there is about an equal amount of decorated or diagnostic sherds from each "culture".

Level	Weaver (3A)	~~Hopewell~~ Ogden Fette Focus (2)
Humus		
Level 2	96.4 (99.6)	4 (.4)
Level 3	87 (95)	13 (5)
Level 4	60 (90)	40 10
Level 5	59 (85)	41 15
Level 6	56 (80)	44 20
Level 7	41 (79)	59 21
Level 8	54 (75)	46 (25)

As may be noted there is a very gradual decrease in the percentage of ~~Hopewell~~ Ogden-Fette sherds as one goes toward the top. It might also be noted that these percentages are heavily weighted in favor of the ~~Hopewell~~ Ogden-Fette Focus sherds since included in the Hopewell count are sherds of 2A paste, decorated ~~Hopewell~~ Ogden-Fette body sherds as well as Hopewell rim sherds - while of the Weaver materials only rims were counted. However, these percentages best show the trend. A chart showing Weaver sherds against Hopewell sherds would make the ~~Hopewell~~ Ogden-Fette percentage so small that its meaning would be completely hidden. The various other combinations

would also do this. Thus, our data infers that there is a temporal overlap between Weaver and ~~Hopewell~~ [Ogden-Fettie focus] though the majority of the Weaver materials are later.

Since this was a novel sequence of cultures it was decided to check these results against the sequence of pottery types in a ~~Hopewell~~ [Ogden-Fettie] village. The only such village nearby, which had sufficient material to make such a statistical study feasible was the Whitnah village site $F^{v}49$. Since many of the sherds were difficult to find in the materials at the Laboratory of the University of Chicago it was decided to take the five squares 1000, 2000, 0, 5, and a square outside of 0 as samples. By means of photographs, field notes and actual specimens 80 decorated or rim sherds were found. Classification in Rediscovering Illinois had definitely determined this site as being a Hopewell site. However, since the Weaver culture was then unknown no stratigraphic checking had been done. The percentages found at the various levels were as follows:

	Weaver (3A)	~~Hopewell~~ [Ogden Fettie] (2,3,4)	
Level 2	60	40	
Level 3	60	40	(68)
Level 4	54	57	
Level 5	37	63	
Level 6	25	75	(98)
Level 7	25	75	
Level 8	0	100	(100)

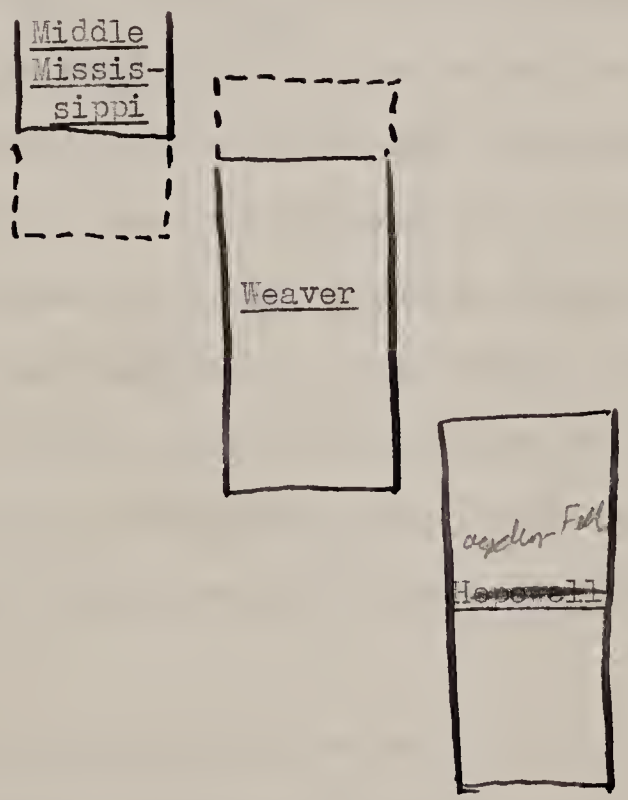
The results from the Whitnah site are much the same as those from the Weaver site. However, it is revealed here that the Hopewell sherds are generally ~~older~~ [more abundant] than the Weaver sherds, though the Weaver sherds increase as time progresses. Thus the trend shown at each site is much the same.

As the reader of this paper may note the samples used at both sites is small. However the 210 at Weaver and the 80 at Whitnah both give the same results. The chances that such data are incorrect is, therefore, rather slight. However, the author certainly would recommend further checking. (Actually, fur-

thur checking may be done by using a statistical sample of the entire collection of sherds found at each site, or the stratigraphy at other sites. This would give a sample of 1800 and 1000 which should be adequate. The author started such an analysis, however with time so short the analysis was discontinued when it was found that the results were coming out in the same fashion.

Further knowledge concerning the sequence may be gleaned from the fact that Middle Mississippi and Maples Mills sherds were found in the Humus level and upper 2 levels of the Weaver Site. Thus one may surmise that the majority of the Weaver materials precede Middle Mississippi and Maples Mills times(with, of course, the possibility that Weaver culture may have temporarily overlapped with them.)

In summary we may thus say that the Weaver peoples as far as is now known came into existence sometimes during late Hopewell times ~~and existed after Hopewell times~~ lasting nearly to Mississippian times (or in part were contemporaneous with Mississippian times). Diagramatically, it might appear thus:



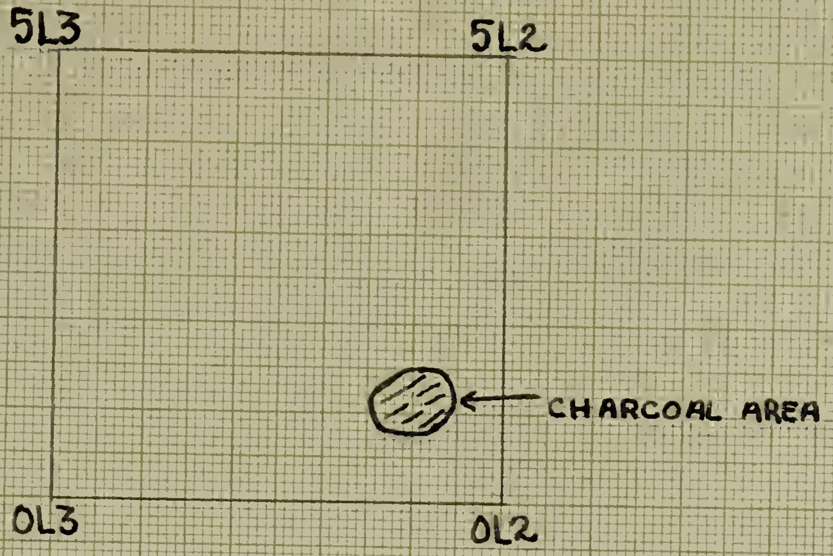
Conclusions and Interpretations of the data

The most obvious conclusion that can be reached concerning this data is that there existed a culture or the period now called Weaver focus, that this focus had a distinguishable set of trait complexes, and that it existed during the late part of Hopewell times and after. The trait complex itself has previously been mentioned. Particularly diagnostic of this culture are: the burial complex (having bundle, group burials in low mounds without artifacts); the pottery complex; the artifact drill complex with its stone flaring-based drill and its double pointed drill; the scraper complex with the hafted and snub-nosed scrapers; the military and hunting complex - with projectile point 7 point in association with the pseudo-projectile point 3 points; and finally, the deremonial complex with its spherical shaped three holed gorgets and its clay pipes.

However, the different culture complex found witn this group do little more than distinguish it from other groups. The similarities that this culture had with other cultural units is most important historically. On a comparative basis it is immediately discernable that the culture belongs to the Woodland pattern. Furtner, that the culture complex bears many resemblances to the Hopewellian manifestations. Some of these resemblances are as follows: the Weaver pottery types are found in Hopewell remains although of course on a percentage basis their representation is rather small. The flake knives, the $Pp^{V}1$ diagonal projectile points, the split bone awls, the flake knives and scrapers and rectangular gorgets are also similarities which demand explanation. The bundle and group burial(though without grave goods and central tomb) show affiliations also with Hopewell.

These similarities plus the chronological relations as well as the overlap in putting types between Hopewell and Weaver may best be interpreted in one way. That is that the Weaver manifestation is related to Hopewell in time and that it probably represents the degeneration of the Hopewell ceremonial complex and rather decorative pottery complex. In fact, that the Weaver focus is merely the ~~pro-~~ ? lineal descendent ? ~~genitor~~ of the once flourishing Hopewell group of Fulton County.[?-B.K.]

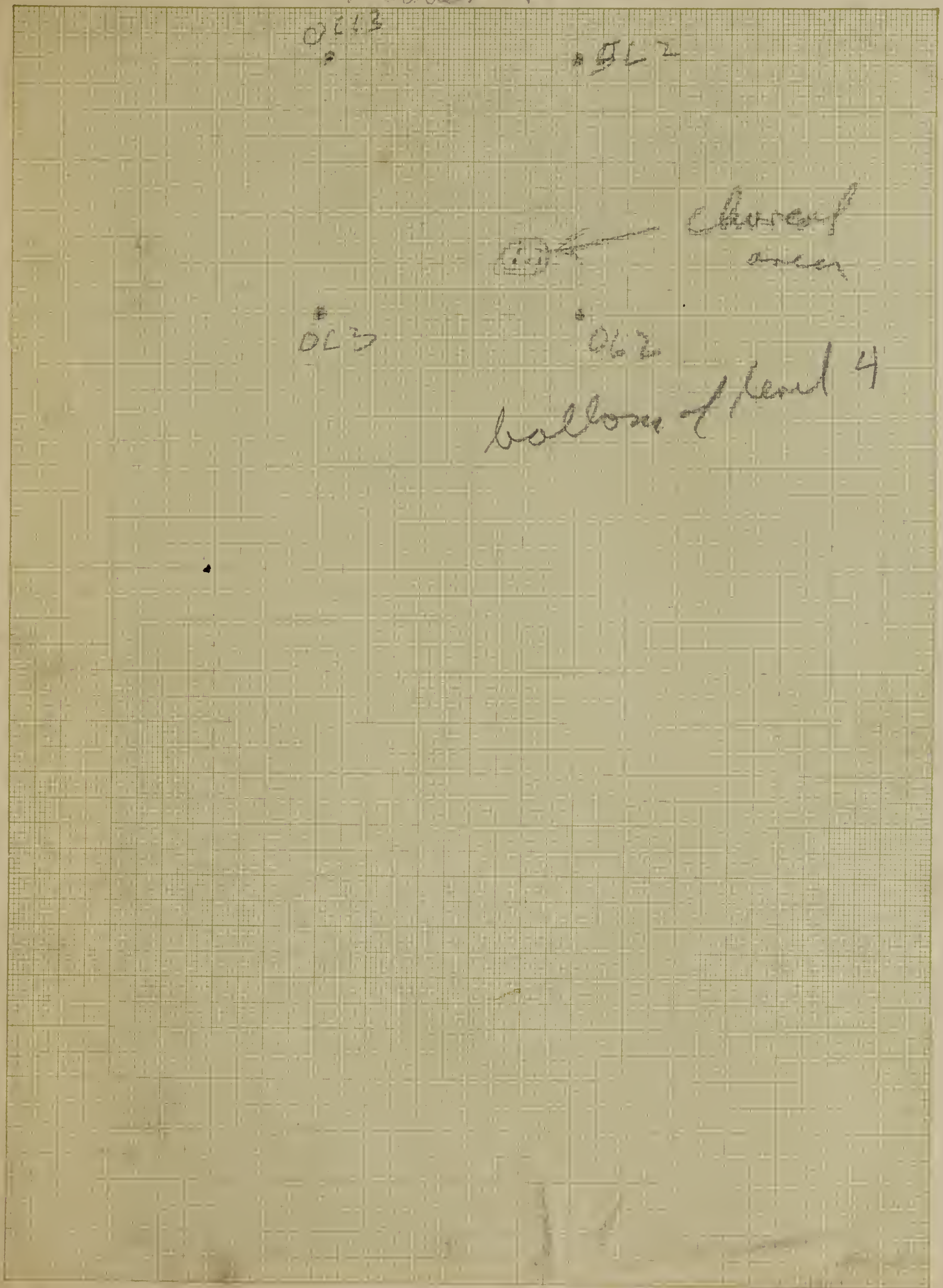
On the speculative level concepts concerning the pre-history of Illinois and the Hopewell manifestation may be considered. It would appear that the so-called Hopewell culture is merely a complex religious institution that once was grafted to the already existing Woodland culture of Illinois and that this religious institution after it had lost its original religious fervor ~~xxx~~ left the inhabitants profoundly influenced by its occurrence, but still essentially a Woodland group. As this religious group withdrew it left behind it all the earmarks of village degeneration that accompany any slackening in religious fanatacism. Further, I believe that eventually these Woodland Weaver people (degenerated from Hopewell) gradually developed into the Maples Mills focus under the stimulation of Middle Mississippi culture. The similarity and chronological position of Weaver and Maples Mills leads to this conclusion. Proof of this final speculation will await the digging of the northern section of the Weaver Site or some other extensive village having both Weaver and Maples Mills materials represented. It also will await the finer definition of what exactly ~~ix~~ the total culture complex of Maples Mills Focus consists.



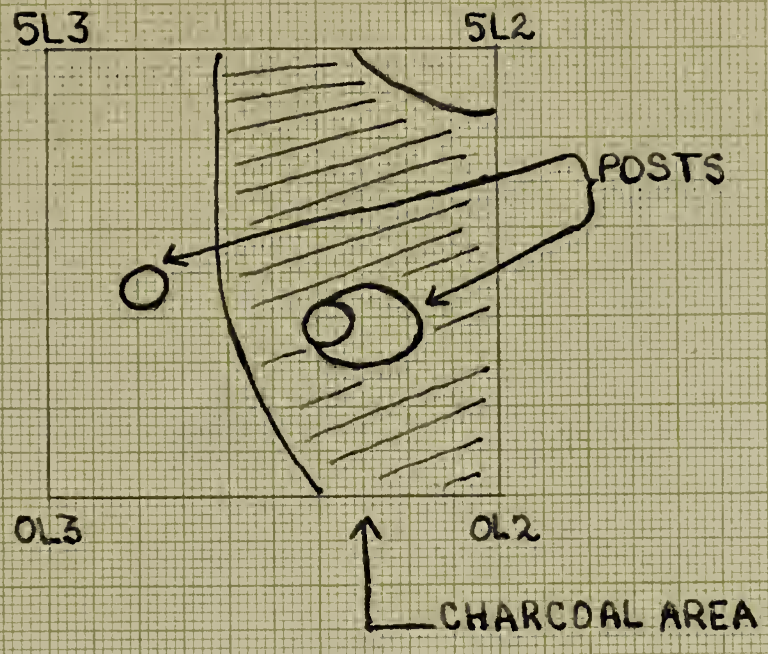
BOTTOM OF LEVEL 4

Form No. 996—10 Millimeters to Centimeter
AMERICAN PAD & PAPER CO., HOLYOKE, MASS.

Weaver Site

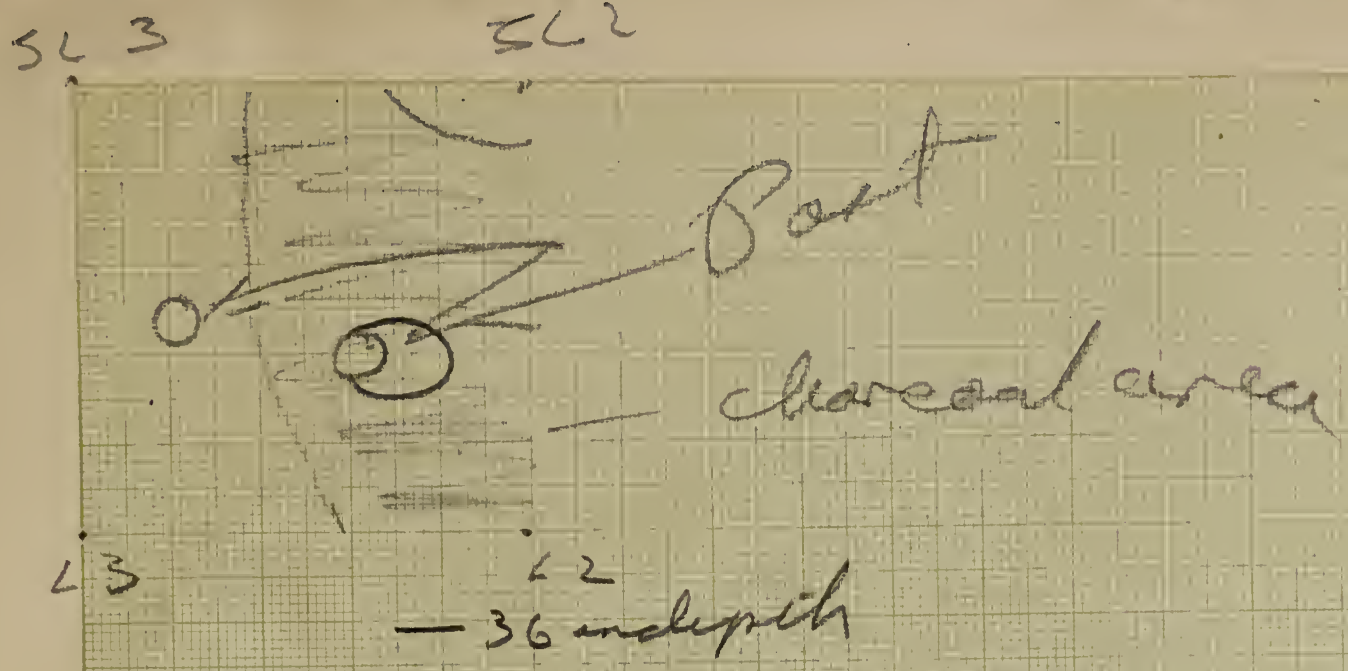


AMERICAN PAD & PAPER CO. HOLYOKE, MASS



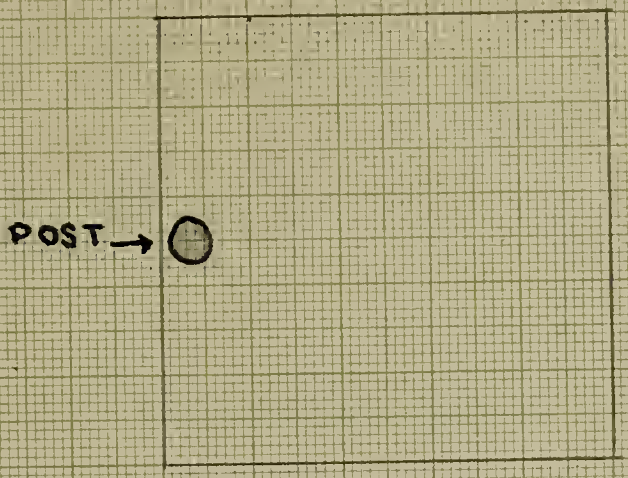
DEPTH-36"

Form No. 996—10 Millimeters to Centimeter
AMERICAN PAD & PAPER CO., HOLYOKE, MASS.


SL 3
SL 2
Post
charcoal area
L3
L2
36 in depth

Form No. 996—10 Millimeters to Centimeter
AMERICAN PAD & PAPER CO., HOLYOKE, MASS

FLOOR PLAN LEVEL 7



SURFACE DEPTH 3'2"

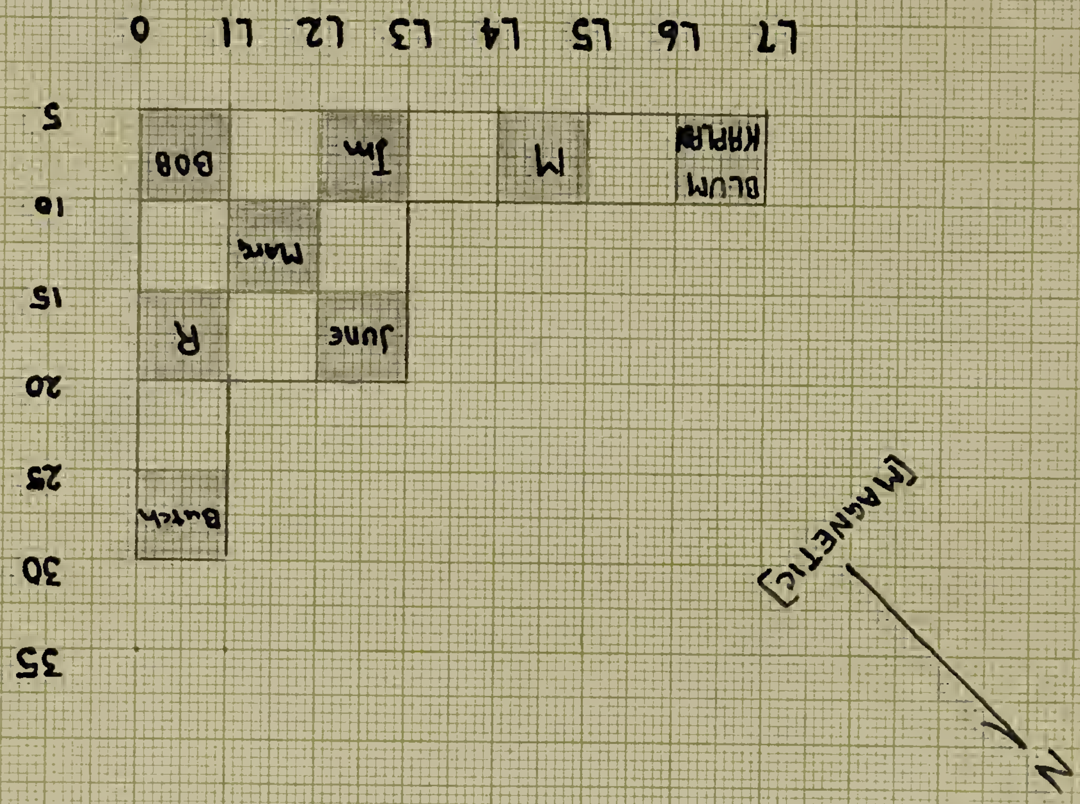
OTHER POSTS 3'10" SQ.10L6
2' 9" SQ.10L2

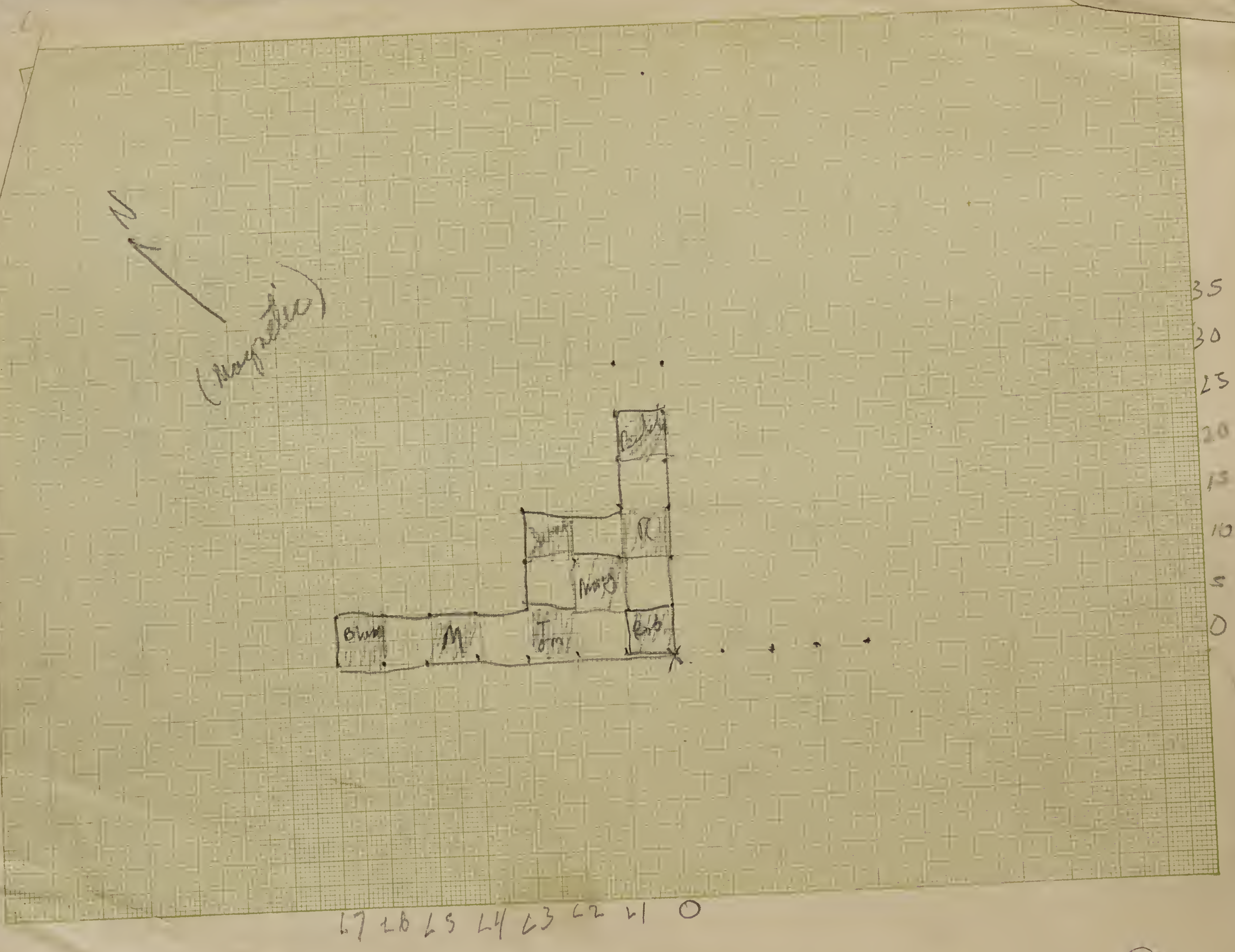
Form No. 996—10 Millimeters to Centimeter
AMERICAN PAD & PAPER CO., HOLYOKE, MASS.

surface depth
3 feet 2 inch

other posts 3'10" [illegible]
2'9" [illegible]

Form No. 996—10 Millimeters to Centimeter
AMERICAN PAD & PAPER CO., HOLYOKE, MASS.




N
(Magnetic)
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0

Square 20-O (Balla)
At a depth of 3 ft 5" brown soil was reached

--e OL4 OL2 5L2 010

1 59 8

W	H	W Hopewell	
100	~~100~~ 0		
87	13		
60	40		
59	41		
56	44	~~53~~	47
41	59	41	59
54	46	~~46~~	54

2

3

4 41 1

5 0

6 - 1 0

7 } 1

8

up from bottom

1	8	18½	6	3 11 1 2 ½ 1
2		22		45½ 3 2½ 1 3 2 ½ ½
3	3½	25½	2	1½ 2 2½ 3 2½ 3 4 2 3
4	13	19	2	3 1 2 1½ 1½ 1 2 1 2
5	19½	25½	11	3 14 1½ 2½ 1½ 7 1 2
6	13	16½	17½	4 13 1 1½ 3 1 2
7	11	7½	16	½ 1 3 3
8	2	2½	13½	½ 2
	67	135		

29.5) 13.08 (44
11 8
1280

4.5) 2.00 (4
1 80

18.5) 10.000 (5
925
75

13 + 19 = 32

19 + 23 = 46 (?)

4.5) 19.50 (4
18 0
50

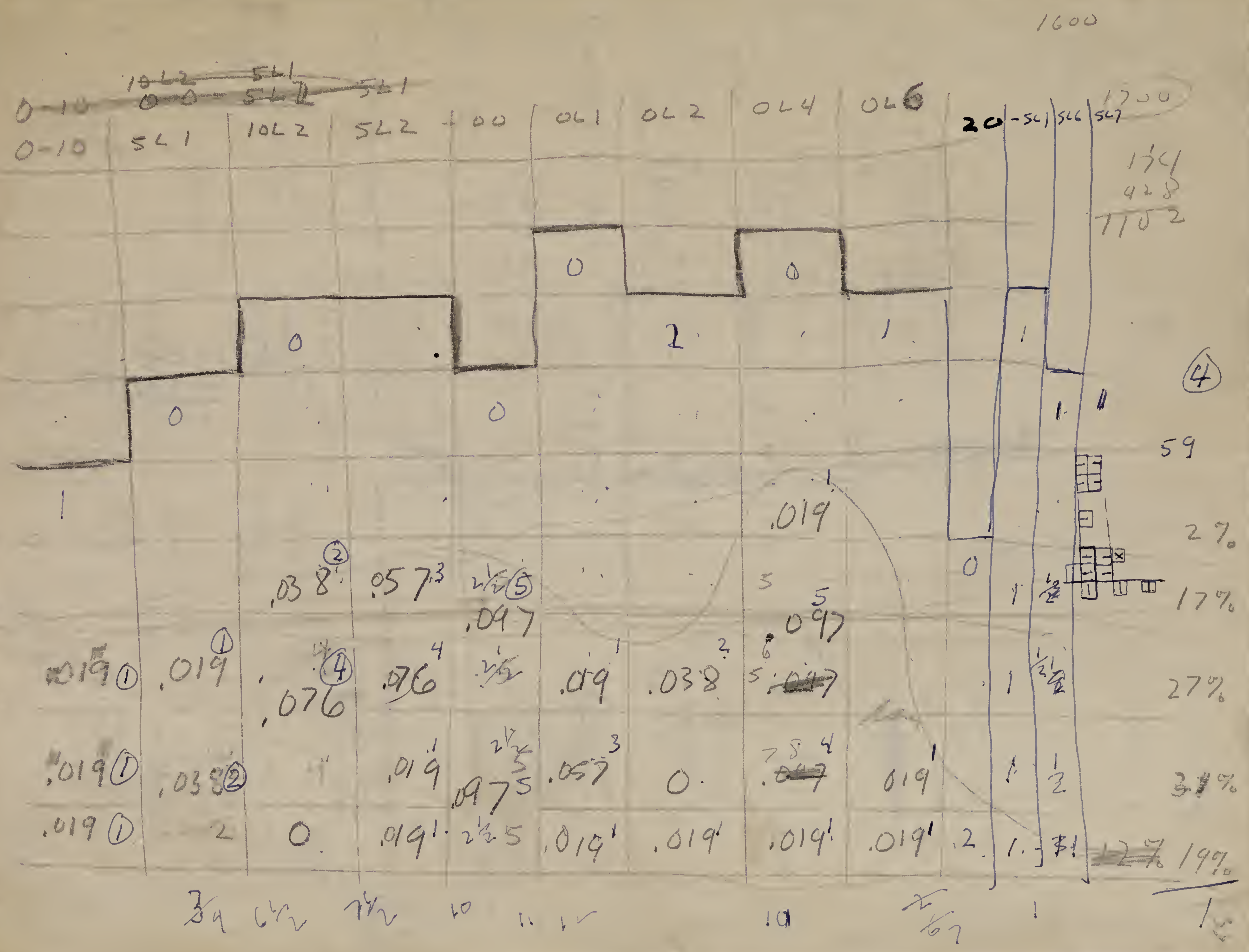
32) 13.8 (4
12.8
20

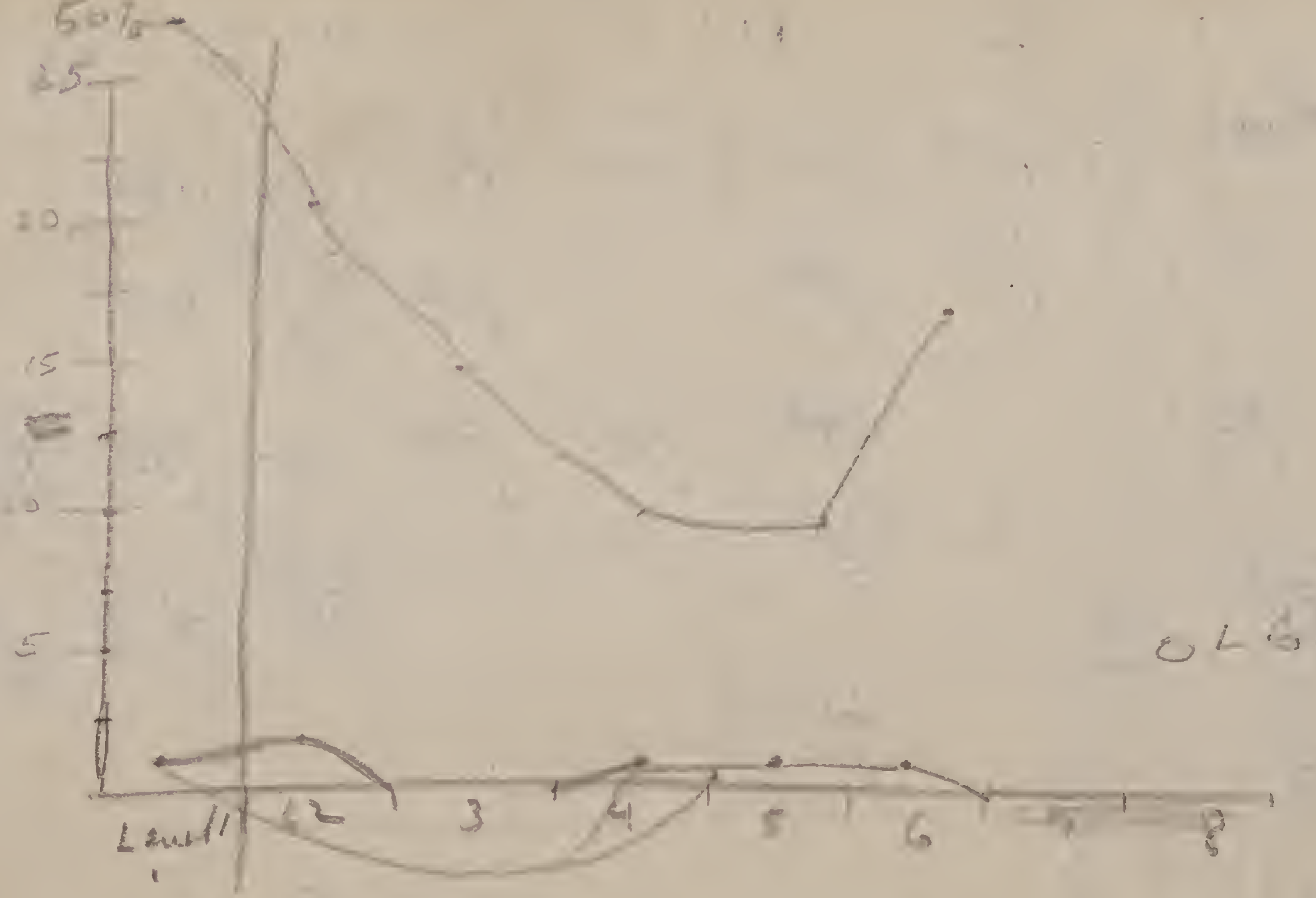
2.9) 3.5 (13
2 9
60

16 + 19 = 36 (?)

36) 19.50 (59
18 0
150

23) 1.00


1600
1700
0-10
5L1
10L2
5L2
+00
0L1
0L2
0L4
0L6
20
-5L1
5L6
5L7
1751
428
1102
④
59
2%
17%
27%
37%
19%
.019
.038
.057
.076
.097



27
21)57.00
42
15.0

21
21)45

12
21)36
150

170)8.00

180)5.30
40

180)2.78

180)4.70
3.80

10

OL6

Wm. CWS 36
W.C.M. 43
W Plum 2
W. Channel 2
unknown 1
mm 1
Type 2

P4 Level 2
MM - 1
WCWS - 9
[illegible] 2
WCM 33
Level 2 + 3 - P7
M.M 1
WC
WCWS - 5
WCM - 29
~~Type~~

Level 4 + 5 - P10
WCMS 7 (2)

31
chunk (2?) 1

P14 level 6
WCM 34 35
Bored punctate 1 - Type 3
1

3A - 205
[illegible]

OL4

2
12
4

level 2
type 2 1
channel 1 (2)

12
P24 level 3

2
21

level 4 - P27
type 2 - 1
2

27

level 5 - P31
WCSI - 5
type 2 - 5
WCM 38

~~level 6~~ - P34
~~WCWSI~~ -

Level 7 + 8 - P34
Type 1 or 3 - 1
WSWS 7
WCM 22

3A - 127

OL2

31
6
58
1

2 punctate
P40

11
P43

6
18

4+5 - P45
4
channel 1
30
type 2 - 2 ? punctate

Level 6 - P48
WCM - 32
WCMSI 3

Level 7 - P51
type 2 - 1 punctate
2
8

5L2

Level 1 - P54

C.M. - 1

Level 2 - P57
~~[illegible]~~ 1
~~[illegible]~~

2
Level 3 - P58

W Channel 1
W [illegible] 2
WCWS 3
WCM 4

Level 4 - P61
(2 w P5 punctate, 2 [illegible] no decorated) - 1
WC [illegible] - 5
Type 2 punctate - 2

Level 5 - P64

4 decorated - 2A - 4
[illegible]
[illegible] - 3
Level 6 - P67
punctate 2A - 1
W [illegible] 1
Level 7 - P69
Type 2 - 1
~~[illegible]~~ - 2
WCWSI - 3
WCM 35

139 - 138

566

L1 - P167
type 2a — 1
smooth 3
WCWS I 3
WCM 10

level 2 & 3 - P160
smooth 3
WCM 14

level 4 & 5 - P164
type 2 parte — 1
WCM — 1
WCWS — 1

~~566~~
level 6 - P158
WCWS I — 5
W smooth — 5
WCM — 3
Type 3 — 1

49

58

-541

P169
type 2 — 1
dec
WCM — 6
WCWS I — 1

L 2 & 3 - P181
W smooth 34
Type 5 — 1
WCWS I 3
WCM 8

P162 - 4 & 5

Type 2 decoration — 1
type 2 parte 1
WCWS I — 2
WCM 18
smooth 3

level 6 - P166
type 2 parte 1
WCM — 1
WCWS I — 12

level 7 - P183
WCWS I — 5
WCM — 3
Type 2 parte 1

65

467

P185
W smooth 12
WCM 2

P187
WCWS I — 2
W smooth 1
WCM 3

20

0-10
P129-L1
Type 2 (points) -1
WCM - 6

P133-L2
WCM - 5

Level 3-134
1 chan incised - 1
smooth - 8
channel - 1
WCWSI - 12
WCM 64
Type 2 (point) 1

Level 4-137
Type 2 decorated - 1
1 sub w/ lip - 1
WCMPI 3
smooth - 2
WCM - 12

Level 5
WCM 3
Type 2 - 1
WCMPI 2

127
(120)

96

0-20
P142-L1
WCWSP - 1
WCM - 13
M.M - 1

L2&3 - P144
W smoothed 5
w/ lan incised - 1
W.CM 10
rim of ... ? 1

Level 4-P147
w/ lan incised - 1
WCM - 2
WCSI - 1
2a Type (dec) - 2

Level 7
?
37

+567
P156-level 1
Type 2 - 1
WCM - 21
WCWSI - 5
W smooth - 9

L2&3 P153
Type 5 - 1
- 8
WCM
W smooth - 13
channel - 1
WCWS I - 30

L4&5 - P170
WCWPI 2
channel 1
WCM 2

6 with charcoal

92

5L1
0L6
0L2
0L4

49
50
52
53

53/1.00 — 1
53
37
53/2.00 — 37
159
410
371

10L2
Level 1 - P71
WC - 17
WCNPS - 9

23
Level 2 - P74
CWPSI - 8
Smooth - 9
Weave - 19
Channel 1

~~Level 3 - P76~~

Level 4 - P76
Hogan - Type 3 1
Type 2 - 1
(Plate)
WCM - 26
W smooth - 1
WCNSI - 7

Level 5+6 - P79
N Smooth - 4
W SWS I - 10
Weave - 17
Type 2 (plate) - 4

Level 7 - P81
P81 - ?
Channel - 1
WCWPSI - 2
WC 9
... 1
121

OLI
Level - P83
WCM - 5
WSPSI - 2
N smooth 3

Level 3 - P85
Weave 4
Channel - 1
WCM 34
WCNS I - 9
1 [illegible] cord [illegible] - 1
Level 4 - P88
1 lip [illegible] 1
Channel 1
CWPSI 3
Smooth 3
WCM 13

Level 5 - P91
Smooth - 1
Channel - 2
CWSI - 12
WCM - 34
1 cord weave 1
Type 2 plate 1
Level 6 - P93
WCM - 4
NCM - 2
Level 7 - P94
WCMSI - 16
WCM - 34
2 plate - 2
Level 8 1 ← 2 4
plate 2 - 1
WCM - 3
190

5LI
Level - P102
WCM - 13
N Smooth - 2
WCPSI - 2

Level 2 - 104
[illegible] - 1
WCPSI - 3
~~Channel~~
Smooth 2
CW 25

Level 3 - P107
WCMSI - 6
Channel - 1
Smooth 1
WCM 29

Level 4 - P109
WCM - 22
Zoned plate type 2 } 1

5+6 - P112
CWPS I - 1
WCMM - 18

Type 2 channel } 1

127

P115
Level 0 - 2 ...
WCM - 17
Smooth - 1

Level 3 - P118
WCM
Smooth - 7
Type 3 - 1
WCSPI - 4
Type 2 plate - 2

cord roughened - 42

P121 - Level 4
Type 2 plate - 4
Type 3 plate - 1
Smooth
WCMHS - 3
Smooth - 2
P123 level 5+6
W.CNSI - 3
Channel - 1
Smooth - 2
WCM 29
plate Type 1 - 1
Type 2 - 4
[illegible] 1
103

0	1	1							2		
		1	1	1	1	3	1		1	5 (1)	4
		1	0	1		0	2	2		3	2
0	0										
	1	0	0	4	1	2	6	2	4	8 (9)	12
2	3	0	3	1	1	3	7			6 (8)	14
2	3	0	7	1	1		2			3 (4)	13 (14)
1	1				1		1			1 (1)	3
0	3									0	3 (4)

0	1										
0	0										
0	0	1	0	1	1	3	1			5	1
0	1	1	1	1	0	3	1			2	4
2	3	0	0	4	1	2	6	0	2	8	12
2	3	0	0	1	1	3	7	0	1	5	12
1	1	0	3	1		2	2	2	0	4	7
0	3	0	7	0	1	3	1	2	4	2	16

#6

P546 – Type 2
P525 – Type 2

p537 –
p544 – [illegible]
p545 – Type 2

p553 – [illegible] CPC
p552 [illegible] CPC
p570 Type 3

p568 – [illegible]

p618 – Type 3

p622 – [illegible] ?

p644 – Type 2
p646 – Type 2

p643 – [illegible] CPC
p644 – [illegible] CPC

p797 Type 4
p798 – [illegible]
p80[illegible] – [illegible]
p780 [illegible] ?
p711 [illegible]

p731 Type 3 [illegible]
p732 – [illegible] CMC
p733 Type 3
p734 – Type 2 – or pseudo 3
p735 – Type 2
p736 Type 2

p750 – Type 2
p743 – 4

p737 – Type 4 [illegible]
p775 – Type 2
p776 – Type 2
p781 [illegible] ?
p790 Type [illegible]
p791 – [illegible]

p802 – Type 3
p803 – [illegible] CPC

p814 – Type 3
p815 [illegible]
p816 – Type 3
p817 [illegible] CMC
p818 – Type 3.
p819 Type 3
p832 – Type 1

p775 [illegible] CMC
p776 Type 2
p220 – Type 3

p797 – Chann[illegible]
~~p488~~
~~p[illegible]~~
p882 – Type 4

p857 Type 2
p859 Type 2
~~p[illegible]~~

p93 – Type 2

p876 – [illegible]
[illegible] Type 3

Number found

2. Projectile points - Type Pp3

(These are not true types though, as they do not seem to be made of flakes, but rather are small projectile points shaped in the technique of Ppl.)

1	straight stemmed
1	side notched
7	indeterminate
total: 23	

Economic and Artistic Complex

4	1. Small flake knives, single cone on concave faces and three or four on convex, thin and is shaped in the cross-section of a tear-drop.
13	2. flake scrapers
2	3. hafted scrapers
3	4. Scrapers; large and flat on one side, convex on the other, leading to a snub-nosed cutting edge - snub-nosed scrapers. Are round, in a general flat shape.
1	5. Large, oval shaped knife
1	6. 1 anvil stone
1	7. Hammerstone
2	8. Sandstone choppers
	9. Pecked and polished square based celts
	10. Chipped and polished square based celts.
	(9 and 10 have been found by D. Wray, not by the present author, but Weaver's son has also found such.
1	11. possible small triangular drill?
4	12. Double pointed drill made from split bone awls
3	13. Worked antler tine

Number found	Economic and Artistic Complex(cont)
1	14. Antler projectile point
7	15. Split animal bone awl
3	16. Fish-spine awls
1	17. Split turkey leg awls
1	18. Whole bird leg awl

Pottery Complex

Since 1366 sherds were found having a consistent temper, paste, thickness and hardness - all falling into the Type 3A defined in Rediscovering Illinois, and also since there were 139 rim sherds of the same type it was decided to reclassify them into finer, more distinctive pottery types. For the present the 76 sherds which were not of Type 3A will be ignored. The classification for the most part was done on the basis of the rim, or lip, sherds/on which it was possible to see six pottery distinctions:

1. paste
2. hardness
3. surface finish
4. shape(as indicated by the shape and slope of the lip)
5. decoration
6. thickness of sherd.

On the basis of paste and surface finish three distinctions may immediately be made: 1. Those of excellent consistency fired to a pink color, having a hardness of about 3.5, with a smoothed almost polished surface finish.

2. Those of medium consistency, a gray or black color, hardness about 3, and with a smooth surface finish.

3. Those of poor consistency and cordmarked surface finish.

However, when the factors of decoration, shape of lip(shape), and thickness of the

vessel are taken into consideration it becomes apparent that the last two groups just mentioned may each be divided into four other groups. Thus distinctions may appear to be rather finely made, but I believe it is justified by important chronological aspects of the material(which will be discussed later). Note should be made here to the effect that making these fine distinctions is rather difficult on the body sherds.

Weaver Cord-wrapped Cylinder Ware

The temper is grit, and is present in small amount. The consistency is excellent. The ware is fired to a pinkish color and is extremely hard - about 5.5. The surface is smoothed, almost polished, although on the body there are sometimes seen traces of cord marks which have been smoothed over. In thickness the ware is between .6 cm and .75 cm. The decoration is confined to the neck, and consists of impressions of a cord-wrapped cylinder. These impressions either are vertical or diagonal to the perpendicular. The rims vary from being horizontal to being definitely outcurving. The body is rounded and the base sub-conoidal. The lips are usually rounded and there is a gradual thinning of the rim as it approaches the lip.

This type is based on 50 lip(rim) sherds.

Weaver Smoothed

The temper is grit of a medium consistency. The hardness is about 3. The thickness is about .60 cm. and the color is a gray to brown. The surface is smooth. The rim is vertical to incurving and the lip will often have a small fold on the outside. Decoration, when it occurs, is confined to notching of the outside of the lip. The area immediately below(1 cm) the lip quite often appears to turn up vertically due to the thinning of the rim on the inside adjacent to the lip. Bodies are globular and from evidence based on the curvature of the bases were probably not conoidal.

This type is based on 23 rim sherds.

Weaver Notes (1/2)